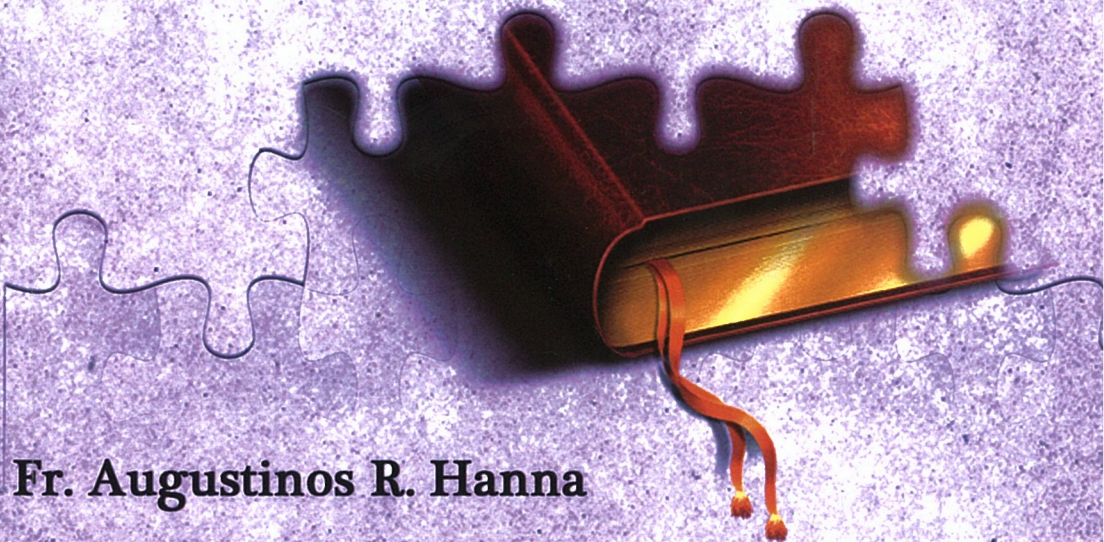




Bible Study through Questions

The Historical Books



Fr. Augustinos R. Hanna

Introduction

In the Hebrew Bible the account of Israel's history was in two separate sections:

* ***The Prophets*** included, Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings.

* ***The writings*** included 1 and 2 Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah.

The historical narrative from Joshua to 2 kings was in fact given the title "The Former Prophets" in Hebrew. This was to distinguish the books from the Later Prophets-Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and the twelve Minor Prophets. They talked about Israel's history from the days of Moses down to the Babylonian exile. Following the practice of the Greek Septuagint, however, most modern English translations also include 1 and 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther and the four works in Greek only, Judith, Tobit and 1 and 2 Maccabees, as historical books and place them with the Former Prophets.

The book of Joshua is written by Joshua himself according to the Jewish tradition and to many indications in his book. It covers the life-span of Moses' successor and describes the conquest of Canaan from the crossing of the River Jordan to the covenant-renewal ceremony at Shechem which established the tribes in a united allegiance to the Lord. It is divided to four sections:

- 1) 1:1-18 Introductions: The authority of Joshua.
- 2) 2:1-12:24 The Conquest of the Promised Land.
- 3) 13:1-21:45 The Division of the conquered lands to the tribes of Israel by lot.
- 4) 22:1-24:33 Joshua's farewell and renewal of the Covenant.

The Christ of Joshua: Although there are no direct messianic prophecies in the book, Joshua is clearly a type of Christ, at least, in four things:

- (1) His name means "Yahweh-the Lord-is Salvation", which is the Hebrew equivalent of the name Jesus.
- (2) In his role in triumphantly leading his people to the Promised Land, he foreshadows Christ, who will bring His people to the heavenly glorious Promised Land (Heb. 2:10).
- (3) The Commander of the army of the Lord" (Josh. 5:313-15) met by Joshua is evidently a pre-incarnate appearance of Christ (compare Josh. 5:15 with Exod. 3:2).
- (4) Rahab's scarlet cord portrays safety through the blood (Heb. 9:19-22), and amazingly, this gentile woman is found in Christ's genealogy (Matt. 1:5, see also Heb. 11:31 & James 2:25).

The Book of Judges:

- * The Talmud attributes it to Samuel, and certainly he was the crucial link between the period of the judges and the period of the kings.
- * It is appropriately be called "The Book of Failure" or the "Book of Apostasy".
- * In seven cycles of sin to salvation, the book of judges shows how Israel had set aside God's law and in its place they substituted it with their corruption, intermarriage and pagan idols worship. We can name each cycle by four words, (Apostasy- Oppression- Repentance- Deliverance)!
- * Each judge was a savior and a ruler, a spiritual leader and deliverer. Thus, the judges portray the role of Christ as the Savior and King of His people and their deliverer.
- * The number of judges is 12, divided into two categories: Six are Major Judges, like Othniel, Ehud, Barak with Deborah, Gideon, Jephthah and Samson. They were renowned for their brave exploits in battle and warlords. And six

minor judges: Shamagar, Tola, Jair, Ibsan, Elon, and Abdon.

The Book of Ruth:

Ruth is love story, devotion, and redemption set in the black context of the days of the judges. It is the story of a Moabite woman who forsakes her pagan heritage in order to cling to the people of Israel and to the God of Israel. Because of her faithfulness in a time of national faithlessness, God rewards her by giving her a new husband (Boaz), a son (Obed), and a privileged position in the lineage of David and Christ that she became the great-grandmother of David. The concept of the kinsman-redeemer or goel (3:9) "close relative" is an important portrayal of the work of Christ. He must: (1) be related by blood to those he redeems (Deut. 25:5, 7-10; John 1:14, Rom. 1:3). (2) To be able to pay the price of redemption (2:1; 1 Pet. 1:18, 19). (3) Be willing to redeem (3:11, Matt. 20:28). (4) Be free himself (Christ was free from the curse of sin).

1 and 2 Samuel:

These two books were originally one volume in the Hebrew Bible. They provide a history of Israel from the end of the Judges period to the last years of David, the nation's second and greatest king. This is essentially religious history: the story of God and the nation—particularly, God and the nation's leaders. Samuel gives his name to the books, not as author, but as the dominating figure of the early chapters, and Israel's kingmaker' under God's direction. It was he who anointed first Saul and then David as kings. The historian may well have drawn his material from Samuel's own writing (1 Sam. 10:25) and those of the prophets who followed him (1 Chron. 29:29)

The Christ of Samuels:

+ Samuel is a type of Christ in that he is a prophet, priest,

and judge. Highly revered, he brings in a new age.

+ David is one of the primary Old Testament pictures of the person of Christ; He is born in Bethlehem, works as a shepherd, and rules as king of Israel. He is anointed king who becomes the forerunner of the Messianic King. His typical Messianic Psalms are born of his years of rejection and danger (see Ps. 22). God enables David, a man “after His own heart”(Acts 13:14). The New Testament called Christ “the seed of David” (Rom. 1:3), and the “Root and the Offspring of David” (Rev. 22:16).

1 and 2 Kings:

The first half of First Kings traces the life of Solomon. Under his leadership Israel rises to the peak of her size and glory. Solomon’s great accomplishments, including the unsurpassed splendor of the temple which he constructs in Jerusalem, bring him worldwide fame and respect. However, Solomon’s zeal for God diminishes in his later years, as pagan wives turn his heart away from worship in the temple of God. As a result, the king with the divided heart leaves behind a divided kingdom. Like the two books of Samuel the two books of Kings were originally one in the Hebrew Bible. Solomon typifies Christ in number of ways. His fabled wisdom points ahead to who is “Greater than Solomon is here” (Matt. 12:42). Solomon’s fame, glory, wealth, and honor foreshadow Christ in His Kingdom.

In Second Kings, while Elijah is a type of John the Baptist (Matt. 11:14; 17:10; Lk. 1:17), Elisha reminds us of Christ in his miracles of healing the sick, raising the dead and feeding the multitudes and living among the people spreading grace and hope.

1 and 2 Chronicles:

Chronicles seems to repeat what we already have in 2 Samuel and Kings. From chapters 1-9: Skeleton family-tree of Israel from Adam to the exile and after. From 10-29, the reign of David, including Saul's death and David's reign as a king. Chapter 14: Foreign affairs. 19-20, wars with the Ammonites, Syrians and Philistines. Chapters 21-22 Census and plague. 25, the musicians. 2 Chronicles 1-9, the reign of Solomon and the visit of the Queen of Sheba, and from chapters 10-36, the kings of Judah.

Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther:

These three books cover the last century of Old Testament Jewish history, roughly 538-433 BC. Ezra follows on from Chronicles (2 Chron. 36:22-23 and Ezra 1:1-3 are identical), which ended with the destruction of Jerusalem and the people being taken into exile in Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar (587). Ezra and Nehemiah describe the three stage return the main party, who returned with Zerubbable in 538; the party that returned with Ezra 80 years later, in 458; and Nehemiah's party in 444. Esther's story belongs to the time between the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem and Ezra's return (Ezra 7:1).

This is a very brief idea about the 12 twelfth Historical Books of the Old Testament, just to shed light on them, but detailed study needs searching in commentaries. History is very important, whether it is Biblical history, or worldly history. Someone once said, "He who reads and studies history, adds ages to his age."

This simplified volume of the book, "Bible Study through Questions", will help the reader, especially the beginner, to have a clear, simple and fast idea about that part of the Holy Bible. In order to benefit most of this

book, I recommend that the reader should search for the answer in the text first, then to see the answer and reference to make sure he got the right and best answer.

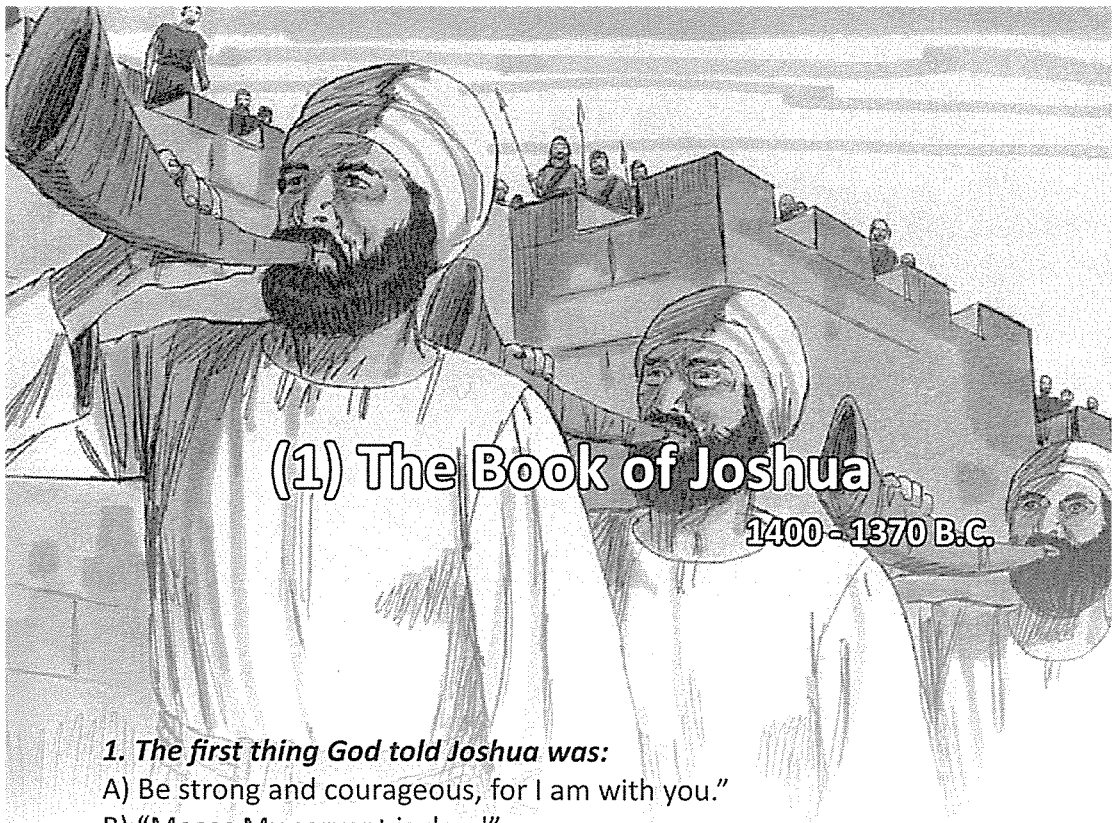
Finally, I would like to offer my warmest thanks and gratitude to my dear brother Raouf Hanna for his expert editing, and valuable insights and comments, and also to Mr. Hany H. Solomon for the design of the book. May the Lord reward them richly in His heavenly kingdom.

May our gracious Lord bless every reader and “Open our eyes that we may see wondrous things from His law” (Psalm 119:18). Amen.

Fr. Augustinos R. Hanna

St. John Church in Covina, California

Feast of the Resurrection, April, 2015



(1) The Book of Joshua

1400 - 1370 B.C.

1. The first thing God told Joshua was:

- A) Be strong and courageous, for I am with you."
- B) "Moses My servant is dead"
- C) "I'm thinking of a different job for you"
- D) "Be careful to obey all of My laws."

2. The Lord put emphasis on the Book of the Law, not to depart from Joshua's mouth, that he should meditate in it day and night, as a condition for:

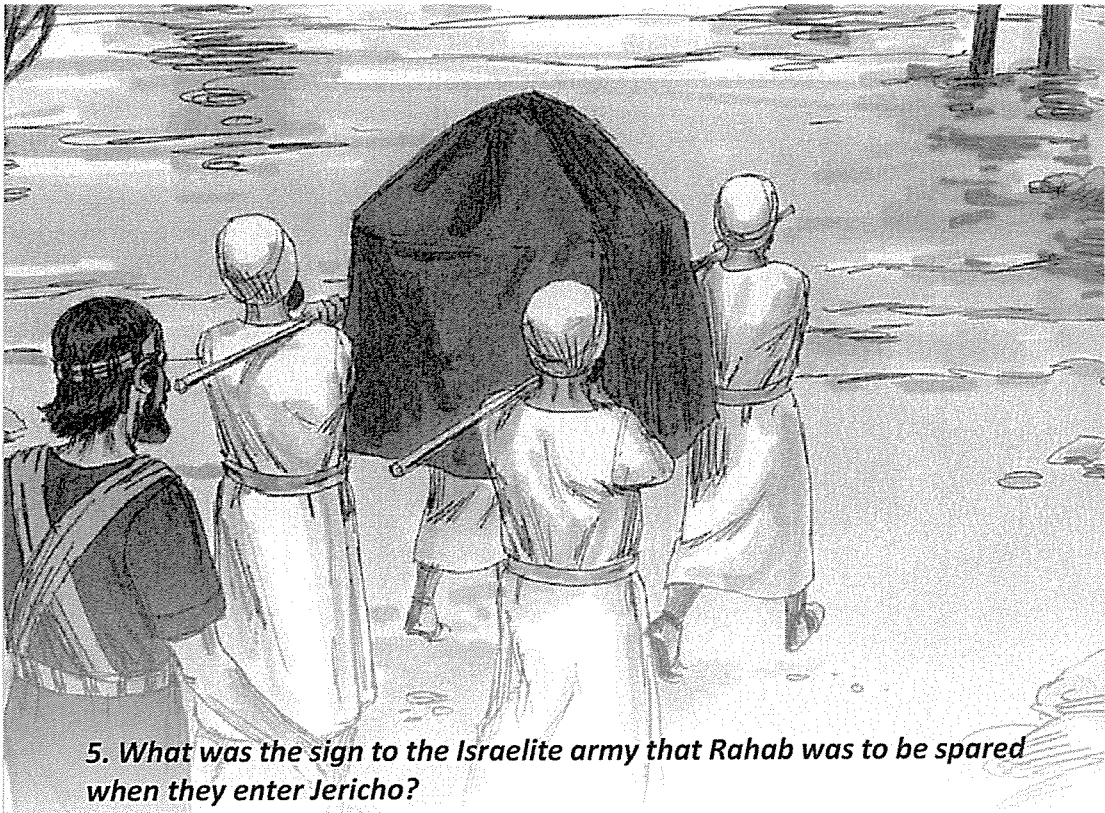
- A) Living a long life.
- B) Imitating David in Psalm 1.
- C) Enjoying prosperity.
- D) having success & courage.

3. The children of Israel promised Joshua to obey him and whoever rebels against his command should be:

- A) Put in jail.
- B) Killed.
- C) Eat grass
- D) Deprived entrance into the Promised Land

4. Joshua sent out two spies to investigate Jericho and they stayed with a woman named Rahab who was:

- A) A prostitute.
- B) A seller of purple clothes.
- C) One of Christ's grandmothers in Matthew's gospel.
- D) A & C.
- E) None of the above.



5. What was the sign to the Israelite army that Rahab was to be spared when they enter Jericho?

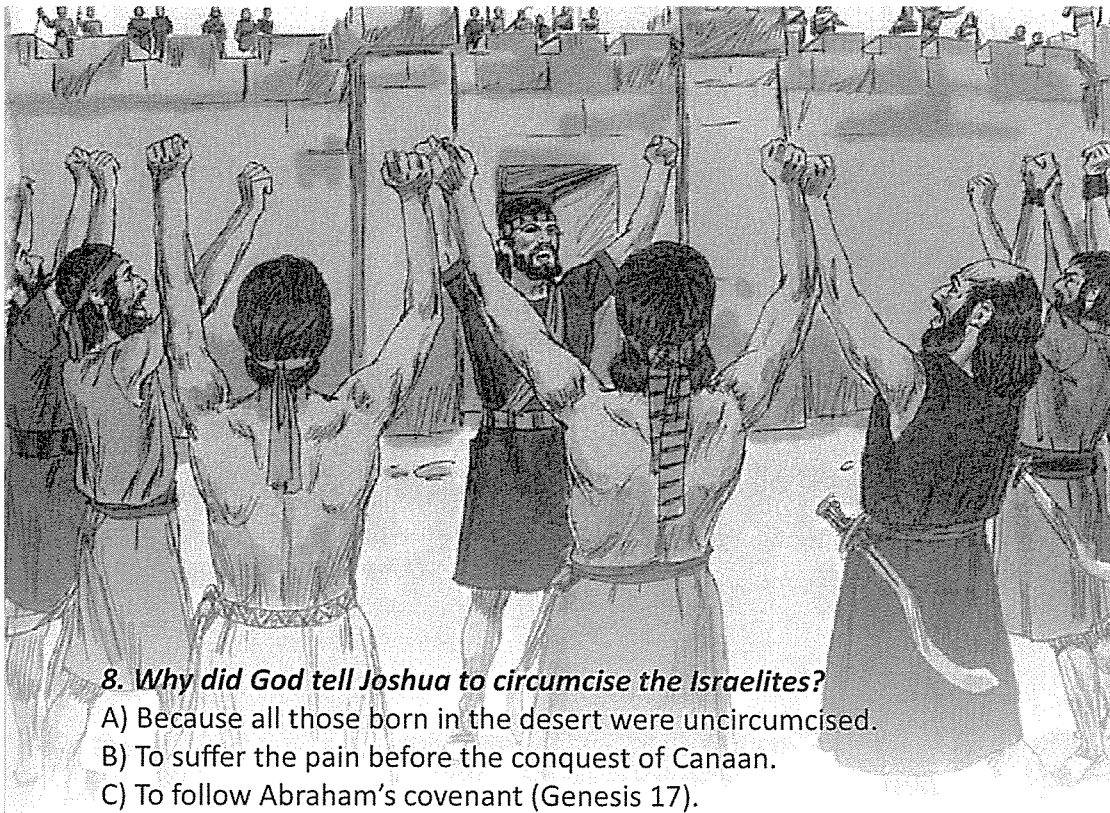
- A) To sprinkle blood on the door of her house.
- B) A cloud was to cover her house.
- C) A scarlet cord would hang from the window.
- D) To mention a password.

6. Which is correct regarding the parting of the Jordan River that allowed the Israelites to cross?

- A) Aaron raised the staff of Moses.
- B) As soon as the soles of the feet of the priests who bore the ark of the Lord rested in the waters of the Jordan that the waters of the Jordan got cut off.
- C) Joshua prayed.
- D) God's angel touched the water

7. How did God tell the Israelites to commemorate the miraculous crossing of the Jordan?

- A) By initiating an Annual Festival of the Crossing.
- B) By having Joshua read the Ten Commandments.
- C) By having a member of each tribe carries a stone from the river to set up at their camp.
- D) By building a small tabernacle at the edge of the river



8. Why did God tell Joshua to circumcise the Israelites?

- A) Because all those born in the desert were uncircumcised.
- B) To suffer the pain before the conquest of Canaan.
- C) To follow Abraham's covenant (Genesis 17).
- D) A & C
- E) All the above.

9. Which of the following is true concerning manna?

- A) The people continued to eat manna until Jericho fell.
- B) They did not eat manna since Moses died.
- C) The manna ceased after the Passover when they had eaten the produce of the Promised Land.
- D) None of the above.

10. In chapter 5, who was the man with the sword, that claimed to be the Commander of the army of the Lord?

- A) Archangel Michael.
- B) Archangel Gabriel
- C) Christ in one of His pre-incarnation appearances.
- D) Samson.

11. Which of the following were NOT true concerning the fall of Jericho?

- A) All the armed men marched around the city once a day for the first six days.
- B) They marched twice in the 7th day.
- C) Jericho asked for help from its neighbors.
- D) The city walls collapsed after the Israelites shouted.
- E) Only Rahab and her family were saved.
- F) B & C



12. According to chapter 7, what reason did God give to Joshua about his men being defeated by the small city of Ai?

- A) Because the army did not follow the Ark of Covenant.
- B) Because the men were exhausted after the fall of Jericho.
- C) Because some of the men were drunk.
- D) Because one man named Achan has done disgraceful thing and took accursed things from the spoil.

13. All of the following were true concerning the second attempt to take Ai, except:

- A) Joshua's army set up an ambush on Ai.
- B) All the plunder was burned outside the city.
- C) Joshua took a vote on whether to attack or not.
- D) All 12,000 people of Ai, including men and women were killed in one day.
- E) The king was taken alive, but hanged later.
- F) B & C.

14. When Israel went to help the Gibeonites, they defeated the five kings with their armies; which two miracles happened?

- A) God struck the kings of the enemy blind.
- B) Provided medical insurance coverage to the Israelites.
- C) Caused the sun and the moon to stand still one whole day in the midst of heaven till they had revenge.
- D) Rained large hailstones down on the enemy.

15. How do you justify the wars of Joshua, (and in the O. T., in general), killing people and animals?

- A) Wars are always brutal like earthquakes and pestilences.
- B) They were defensive.
- C) They were wars against paganism in the first place.
- D) Pagans practiced their worship with sexual immorality, homosexuality, sodomy and human sacrifices, therefore, God wanted to protect His people from worshipping idols and the fatal diseases like AIDS.
- E) They were wars against false gods (Exodus 12:12).
- F) All the above.

16. At the beginning of Joshua 13, God told Joshua that he became old, advanced in years, but there still remained a problem. What was it?

- A) They had not yet built a temple for God.
- B) They had yet to establish Jerusalem as a holy city.
- C) Joshua had no son to succeed him.
- D) There remains very much land yet to be possessed.

17. What were the two things Caleb said to Joshua in chapter 14?

- A) I am now, 85 years old, as yet I am strong this day as I was then when Moses sent me 45 years ago.
- B) Thank God, finally, you and I have made it alone to the Promised Land.
- C) Give me this mountain, which the Lord promised me.
- D) There are youthful elders; as well as aged youth.
- E) B & D
- F) A & C

18. How did Joshua distribute the Promised Land to the tribes of Israel?

- A) By voting
- B) By consulting God in prayer
- C) By casting lots
- D) According to their role in war

19. If someone accidentally killed another, he could flee to one of the "Cities of Refuge" to avoid being punished unfairly. What TWO things must take place before he could return to his home?

- A) The accused must stand trial before the assembly.
- B) The priest must invoke the truth of God.
- C) He must stay in the city of refuge until the death of the high priest of those days.
- D) The accused must make a sacrifice to God, and pay the family of the deceased according to the law.
- E) A & C

20. How many cities were given to the priests from the lands of the Israelite tribes?

- A) 12
- B) 3
- C) 48
- D) 144

21. How many cities of refuge did God order Joshua to make?

- A) Six cities
- B) 10
- C) 12
- D) Three east of the Jordan, and three west of the Jordan.

22. What controversy nearly caused a civil war between the Israelites shortly after the land had been apportioned?

- A) The location for the Tent of Meeting.
- B) The construction of a large altar near the Jordan.
- C) Intermarriage with some of the remaining Canaanites.
- D) The decision; who should lead the people after Joshua

23. Who was the first person who described death as "the way of all the earth"?

- A) David
- B) Abraham
- C) Joshua
- D) St. Makarius

24. Joshua died and was buried on his inherited land at age:

- A) 90 years
- B) 110
- C) The Bible did not say
- D) At the same age of Joseph
- E) B & D

25. Who said this famous saying, "Choose for yourselves whom you will serve, but as for me and my household, we will serve the LORD"?

- A) Elijah
- B) Samuel
- C) Moses
- D) Joshua

26. The Book of Joshua ended after the death of Joshua with two important events:

- A) The election of Samuel as a new leader.
- B) The bones of Joseph, which the children of Israel had brought up out of Egypt, they buried at Shechem.
- C) The death of Eleazar the son of Aaron.
- D) A general apostasy

27. Joshua was a type of Christ in the following except:

- A) His name means savior or deliverer.
- B) He was the one who entered the children of Israel into the Promised Land, while Moses failed as the representative of the Law.
- C) He was a great, courageous and faithful leader.
- D) He performed more miracles than Moses.



Answers to Joshua Question

1. B (Joshua 1:2)
2. D (Joshua 1:7, 8)
3. B (Joshua 1:18)
4. D (Joshua 2:1 & Matt. 1:5)
5. C (Joshua 2: 18, 21)
6. B (Joshua 3: 13- 17)
7. C (Joshua 4:3)
8. D (Joshua 5:5-7)
9. C (Joshua 5:11, 12)
10. C 5: 15 (see Exodus 3:5)
11. F
12. D (Joshua 7:11, 12)
13. F
14. C & D (Joshua 10:11 – 13)
15. F
16. D (Joshua 13:1)
17. F (Joshua 14:7, 11, 12)
18. C (Joshua 15:1 & 16:1& 17: 1 & 19:1)
19. E (A & C) (Joshua 20:6)
20. C (Joshua 21:41)
21. A & D (Josh. 20)
22. B (Joshua 22:10-12)
23. C (Joshua 23:14; see 1 Kings 2:2)
24. E (Joshua 24:29; see Gen. 50:22)
25. D (Joshua 24:15)
26. B & C (Joshua 24: 32 & 33)
27. D



(2) The Book of Judges

1350 - 1000 B.C.

1. Judges is described in one word as the book of:

- A) Courts
- B) Wars (Israel and the Philistines)
- C) Apostasy
- D) Discipline

2. The Book of Judges received its name from:

- A) The judges whom Moses appointed in Exod. 18
- B) Those who judged Israel after Joshua and before Samuel.
- C) The heroes who delivered Israel from their enemies.
- D) B & C
- E) All the above

3. The duration of the Judges lasted for:

- A) 200 years in the Iron Age, (1200-1000 B.C.)
- B) 450 years according to St. Paul.
- C) 40 years
- D) 1000 years.

4. The author of the Book of Judges was:

- A) Joshua
- B) David
- C) Samson
- D) Samuel

5. The Judge, at the time of "Judges", was:

- A) Exactly like the judges today.
- B) A governor.
- C) A Military and spiritual leader.
- D) (B & C).



6. Revelation 19:10, puts a golden rule that says, "The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy". So, where is Jesus Christ in the Book of Judges?

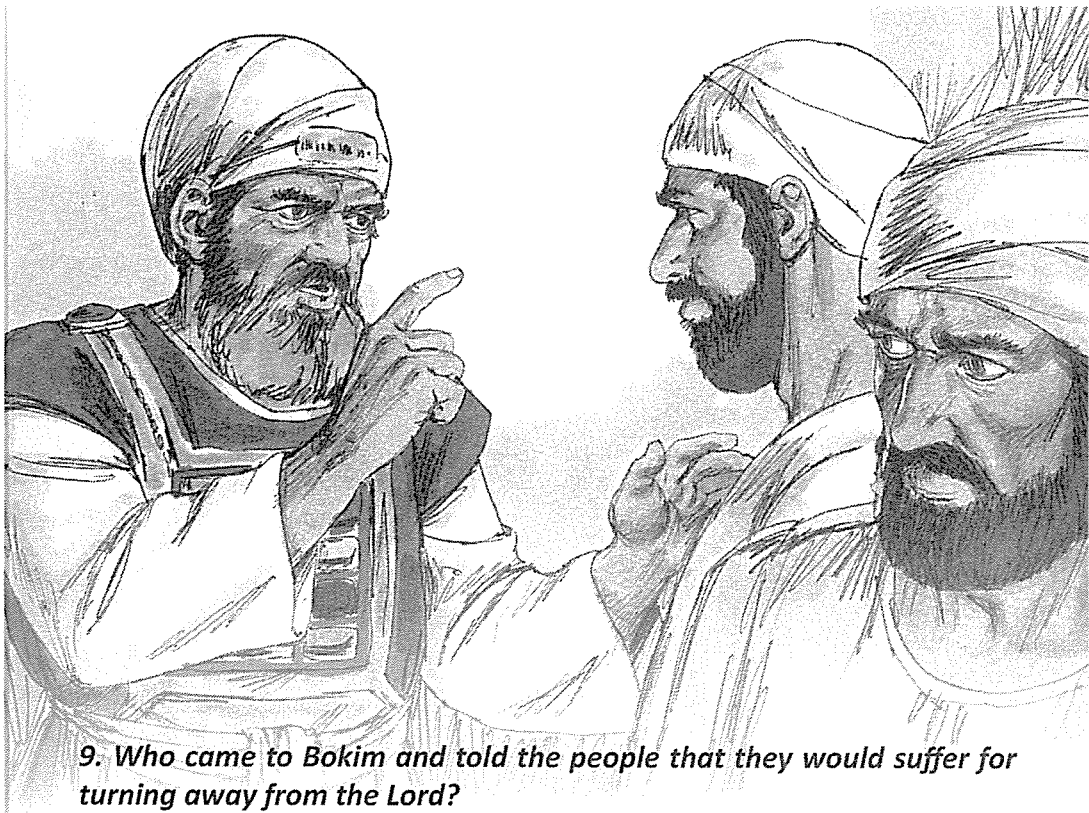
- A) The judge was a savior, a ruler, a spiritual and political deliverer, a prophet as Samuel or priest as Eli.
- B) The role of the judge portrays the role of Christ as the Messiah: Savior, King, Prophet and Priest.
- C) Christ appeared to Samson's parents in His pre-incarnation appearances, as the Angel of the LORD whose name is WONDERFUL & "I AM" (13:11, 18).
- D) Samson's father said, "We have seen God" (13:22). E) All

7. What was the first thing Israel did to Adoni-Bezek, king of Canaanites when they caught him?

- A) They crucified him. B) Blamed his cruelty.
- C) Cut off his thumbs and big toes. D) Put him in jail.

8. The confession of Adoni-Bezek: "As I have done, so God has repaid me" (1:7), reflects the RULE:

- A) "Whatever a man sows, that he will also reap" (Gal.6: 7)
- B) "With the same measure you use, it will be measured back to you" (Matt. 7:1.2, see also Exodus 18:11).
- C) As Jacob deceived his father Isaac and lied to him; so his sons deceived him and lied to him also.
- D) As Pharaoh drowned the children of Israel in River Nile, so he was drowned in the Red Sea. E) All of the above.



9. Who came to Bokim and told the people that they would suffer for turning away from the Lord?

- A) The ghost of Joshua B) The angel of the Lord
C) Caleb and his son-in-law, Othniel D) Elijah

10. After Joshua's generation died, another rose up that ignored God's laws, worshiping Baal and his wife Ashtoreth. As a result, all of the following things happened to Israel except one. Which was it?

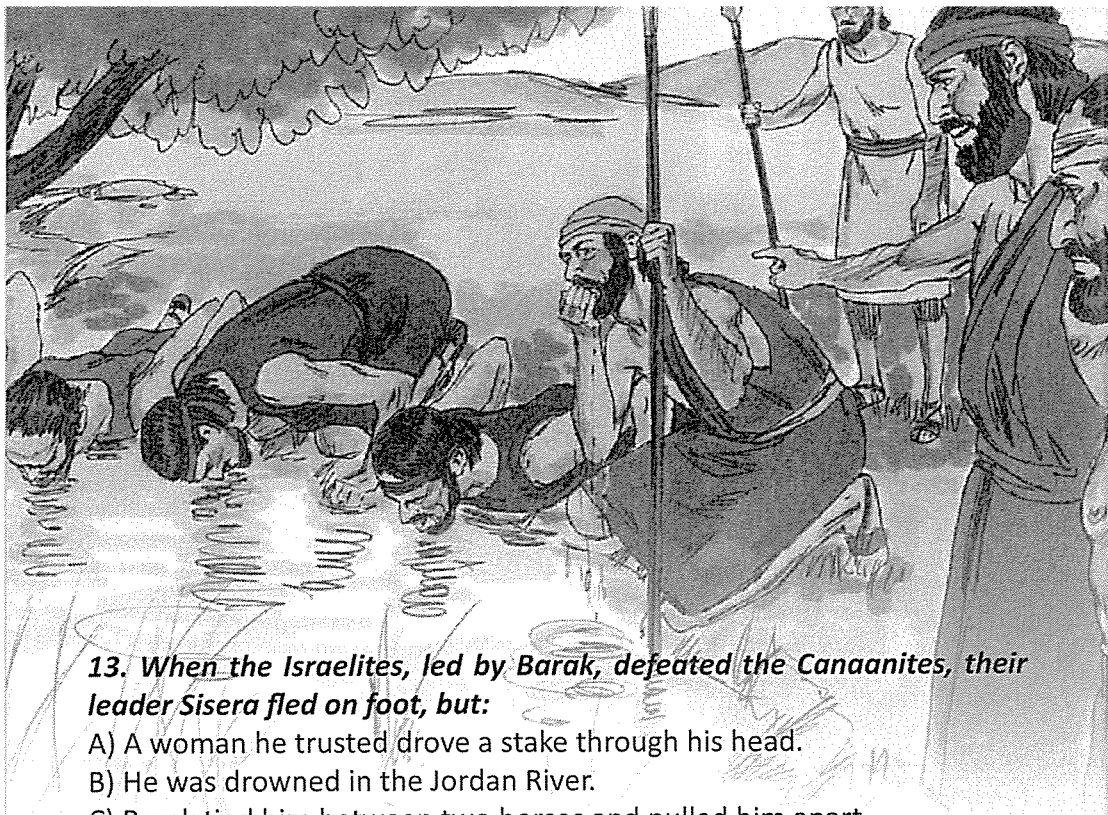
- A) They were given to rebels, who plundered them.
B) They were sold to their enemies.
C) Thousands died in a plague.
D) God was not with them in battle, and they were defeated.

11. Judges 3, says, God gave the Israelites a deliverer named Ehud. What fact does it mention about him?

- A) He was a very hairy man. B) He had only one leg.
C) He was left-handed. D) He was short.

12. What is the name of the first woman mentioned in Judges 4, 5, leading Israel as a judge, and a commander in chief?

- A) Ruth B) Esther
C) Shirley D) Deborah



13. When the Israelites, led by Barak, defeated the Canaanites, their leader Sisera fled on foot, but:

- A) A woman he trusted drove a stake through his head.
- B) He was drowned in the Jordan River.
- C) Barak tied him between two horses and pulled him apart.
- D) He died in prison.

14. When God called Gideon to save Israel from the Midianites, the first thing He told him to do was:

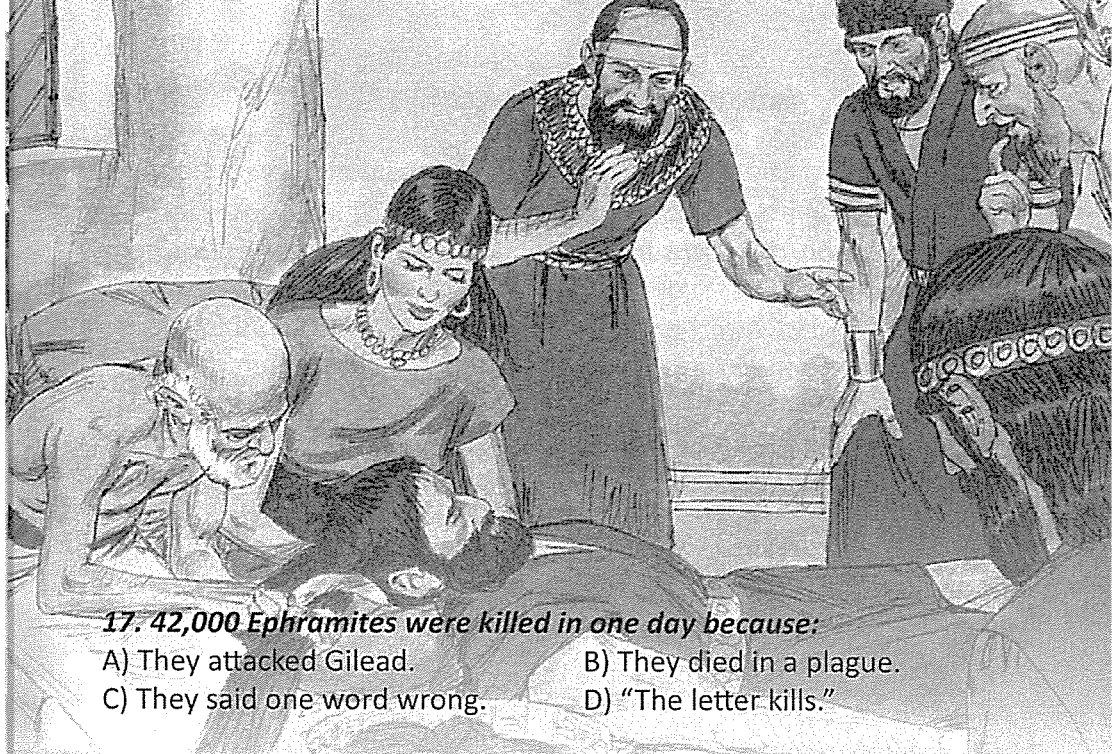
- A) To remove an altar to Baal, and replace it with an altar to the Lord.
- B) To sneak into the camp of the Midianites and cut off the head of their leader.
- C) To believe God's choice and signs.
- D) To fight the Midianites.

15. What did Jephthah's vow to the Lord cost him?

- A) His life
- B) His wife
- C) All his money
- D) His only daughter.

16. In Judges 11, what was wrong in Jephthah's vow?

- A) It was open without any specifications.
- B) It was a human sacrifice.
- C) "It is better not to vow than to vow and not pay" (Eccl 5:5)
- D) It was above his capacity.
- E) A, B & D



17. 42,000 Ephramites were killed in one day because:

- A) They attacked Gilead.
- B) They died in a plague.
- C) They said one word wrong.
- D) "The letter kills."

18. Which of the following was NOT true concerning the birth of Samson?

- A) His mother had been previously barren.
- B) She got twins.
- C) She was prevented from drinking wine.
- D) Samson's hair must never be cut as a Nazirite.

19. What was the first evidence of God's enhancement of Samson's strength?

- A) He killed thirty Philistines.
- B) He uprooted a huge tree with his bare hands.
- C) He killed a lion without any weapon in his hand.
- D) He caught 300 foxes, set them on fire and burned up the Philistines' fields.

20. Despite Samson's mighty physical strength and the power of God's Spirit that enabled him to do miracles, he was very weak towards 3 things:

- A) Strong drinks & drugs.
- B) His faithfulness to God.
- C) Women.
- D) Keeping his secrets.
- E) All except (A)

21. What was the name of Samson's first wife?

- A) Delilah
- B) Gigi
- C) Suzan
- D) The Bible did not say.

22. What weapon did Samson use to slay one thousand Philistines, according to Judges 15?

- A) A Whip with metal attached to it.
- B) A large tree branch.
- C) A donkey's Jawbone.
- D) A machine-gun.

23. What was Delilah's reward for "selling out" Samson to the Philistine' leaders?

- A) She would receive 1,100 pieces of silver from each one of the Philistine leaders.
- B) She would become one of the kings of Philistia's wives.
- C) She would receive gold and land.
- D) She would be a hero and deserve the statue of liberty.

24. How many people were on the roof of the temple when Samson destroyed it?

- A) 500 men
- B) 3,000 men and women.
- C) 6,000
- D) 1000 men including the enemy's leaders.

25. Was Samson mentioned in the New Testament?

- A) No
- B) Yes, in St. Mark's gospel.
- C) Yes, three times.
- D) Only once in Hebrews.

26. Who were the last two judges in Israel?

- A) Gideon & Samson.
- B) Jephthah & Gideon.
- C) Adoni-Bezek & Othniel.
- D) Eli & Samuel.

27. How many were all the judges mentioned in the book of Judges?

- A) 7
- B) 10
- C) 13
- D) 16

28. How many judges were not mentioned in the Book of Judges?

- A) 2
- B) 5
- C) 3
- D) None

29. Judges came to a close with what occurrence?

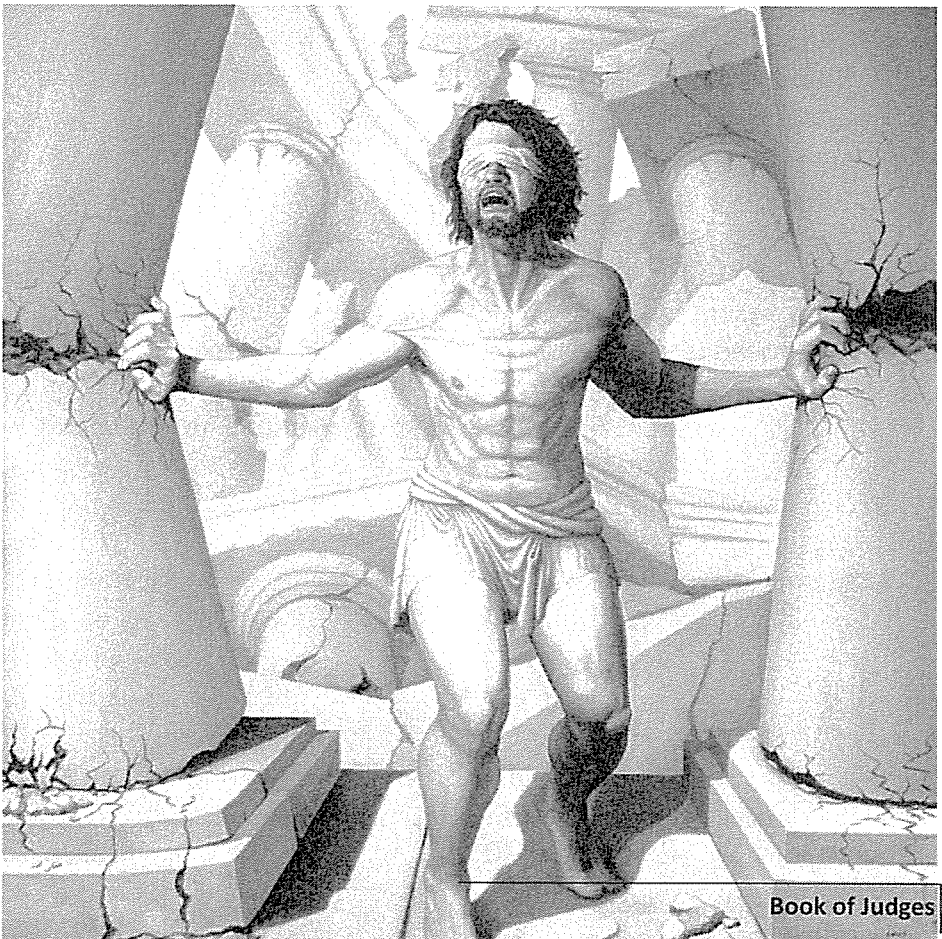
- A) The Israelites turning again to idolatry.
- B) Big mess and corruption.
- C) Kidnapping of women
- D) All of the above.

30. The events of the book of Judges turn into four repeated cycles, which are:

- A) Apostasy, idolatry, adultery and war.
- B) God's discipline to the children of Israel and leaving them oppressed by their enemies.
- C) God sends a judge to save them when they repent.
- D) Apostasy, oppression, repentance and deliverance.

31. What is the famous statement that describes Israel's apostasy in the book of Judges?

- A) And the children of Israel again did evil in the sight of the Lord.
- B) The backslider will be filled with his own ways.
- C) "A dog returns to his own vomit"
- D) "The just lives by faith, but if he draws back, My soul has no pleasure in him."



Answers to Judges Question

1. C
2. D
3. B (Acts 13:20)
4. D (according to the Jewish Talmud)
5. D
6. E
7. C (Judges 1:6)
8. E
9. B (Judges 2:1-5)
10. C (Judges 2:14; 3:8; 4:2)
11. C (Judges 3:15)
12. D (Judges 4:4)
13. A (Judges 4:17-21)
14. A (Judges 6:25)
15. D (Judges 11:34-40)
16. E (Judges 11:30-31)
17. C (Judges 12:6)
18. B
19. C (Judges 14:5, 6)
20. E all except (A)
21. D (Judges 14:1, 2)
22. C (Judges 15:15)
23. A (Judges 16:5)
24. B (Judges 16: 27)
25. D (Hebrews 11:32)
26. D (1 Sam. 4:18; 7:15)
27. C
28. A Eli & Samuel
29. D (Judges 21:21-25)
30. D
31. A (Judges 3:12; 4:1; 6:1;10:6; 13:1; 21:25)

(3) The Book of Ruth

1375 - 1050 B.C.



1. The events of the Book of Ruth happened at:

- A) The time of Joshua
- B) When the judges ruled
- C) The days of Samuel
- D) David's life.

2. The Author of Ruth was:

- A) Boaz
- B) Eli
- C) Samuel
- D) Ruth

3. The meaning of Bethlehem is:

- A) The house of bread
- B) The house of meat
- C) The city of angels
- D) None of the above.

4. The names of Naomi & her husband Elimelech mean

- A) Honey & butter
- B) Sun & moon
- C) Faith & hope
- D) Grace & my God is king

5. Elimelech and Naomi emigrated from Bethlehem to the land of Moab because of:

- A) The famine
- B) A war
- C) Earthquakes
- D) Persecution

6. We may summarize the Book of Ruth in 2 words:

- A) Lukewarm and backsliding
- B) Love & faithfulness
- C) Discipline and romance.
- D) Life & death

7. What was the name of Ruth' first husband?

- A) Elimelech B) Boaz C) Mahlon D) Chilion

8. Did God love Moab?

- A) Yes, because He loves the whole world.
B) No, because Moab was a fruit of sin (Gen. 19).
C) God said, "No Moabite shall enter the assembly of the Lord till the tenth generation (Deut. 23:3, 4).
D) B & C

9. What did Naomi tell her two daughters-in-law after the death of her husband and two sons?

- A) Stay with me, for I cannot support myself
B) Return to your mothers' houses.
C) I desire to live no more.
D) We will surely die in this famine"

10. The story of Ruth, which happened before the era of grace, (1,000 years B.C.), it continues to give us great lessons and wonderful examples in:

- A) Faith B) Sacrifice
C) The good effect of the sweet and soft tongue.
D) The mutual love between the wife and mother-in-law.

11. How did Ruth and Boaz meet?

- A) While Ruth was working in one of Boaz's fields.
B) At a wedding celebration.
C) Boaz rescued Ruth from being robbed by a gang.
D) In the marketplace.

12. Which of the following was NOT one of the ways that Boaz showed favor toward Ruth?

- A) Commanded the young men not to touch her.
B) Gave her bread and parched grain to eat.
C) Told the reapers to purposely let grain fall so that she could get it.
D) Had his servants bring her new garments.

13. Which of Boaz's pieces of advice to Ruth, in chapter 2, seemed like Christ's commandments to us:

- A) "You will listen my daughter"
- B) "Do not go to glean in another field"
- C) "When you are thirsty, go to the vessels and drink."
- D) "Come here and eat of the bread, and dip your piece of bread in the vinegar."
- E) All the above.

14. Which of the following is NOT part of Naomi's instructions to Ruth, regarding going to see Boaz?

- A) "Put on your best garment.
- B) "Wash and anoint yourself."
- C) "Sing to him"
- D) "Uncover his feet"

15. What did Boaz give Ruth to take back to Naomi?

- A) A ring of gold
- B) Twenty pieces of silver
- C) Barley
- D) A purple cloth

16. When Ruth uncovered Boaz feet, she was:

- A) Tickling his feet
- B) Just kidding
- C) Practicing an old tradition of asking for marriage.
- D) None of the above.

17. Boaz accepted Ruth's offer of marriage because:

- A) She was a virtuous woman.
- B) She favored him over young men, rich or poor.
- C) He admired her faith in God, her loyal love and sacrifice for her mother-in-law after the death of her husband.
- D) All of the above.

18. Before Boaz married Ruth, what did he do?

- A) Celebrated an expensive engagement party.
- B) Sold his fields and bought a palace in downtown.
- C) Asked for Naomi's blessing.
- D) Redeemed some property that was in Naomi's family.

19. Ruth due to her faithfulness became an ancestor of:

- A) King David
- B) King Solomon
- C) The Lord Jesus Christ
- D) Virgin Mary



20. Boaz was a type of Christ for:

- A) He was from Bethlehem
- B) Very rich and humble
- C) His name meant "father of glory."
- D) He loved and married a poor woman, as Christ loved the Church or the human soul.
- E) All of the above.

21. When Ruth gave birth to her son, Obed, Naomi was then reminded by her friends that God had not forgotten her. They also told her that Ruth was:

- A) Chosen by God to be a mother.
- B) Better than having seven sons.
- C) The most honorable woman in Bethlehem.
- D) Working for the Moabite Secret Service.
- E) Truly a light among women.

22. Which is Not right among the following sentences:

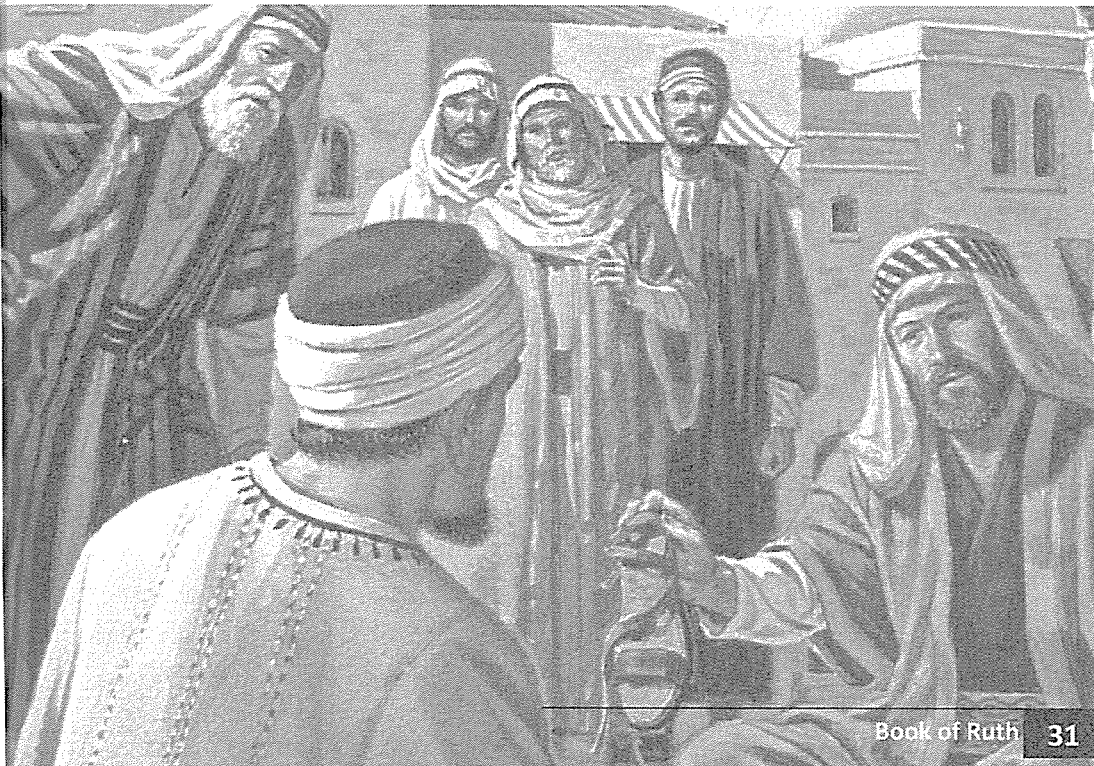
- A) Ruth was a pagan Moabite woman who married a righteous Jewish rich man.
- B) Esther was a Jewish woman who was married to a pagan king.
- C) Both two women were righteous, wise and played a great role in the Old Testament and deserved to call two books after their names.
- D) The two books of Ruth and Esther showed God's providence.
- E) Both, Ruth and Esther, married twice and were mentioned in the New Testament.

23. Naomi was a wonderful example of the mother-in-law, because:

- A) She was wise and a true believer in God.
- B) She loved her daughter-in-law and could win her love too.
- C) Her words were always soft and sweet.
- D) She was selfish, stingy and a trouble-maker as most of them are.

24. The Book of Ruth is a short, but very important book because:

- A) It shows us the origin of the house of David.
- B) The impressive mutual love between the wife and mother in law.
- C) The marriage of Ruth and Boaz as a symbol of the marriage of Christ and the church. which was based on redemption.
- D) When Elimelech and Naomi immigrated from Beth-lehem to Moab to escape the famine, without consulting God, they were exposed to harsh discipline.
- E) It teaches us that we need never despair of our life, for in ways we know not of, God is bringing good out of evil, and sunshine from the dark and cloudy sky.
- F) All of the above.



Answers to Ruth Question

1. B Ruth 1:1
2. C Bible dictionary
3. A Hebrew language
4. D
5. A 1:1
6. C
7. C 4:10
8. D Gen. 19:36, 37
9. B 1:8
10. C & D
1:16, 17; 2:5, 19, 3:1
11. A 2:3-8
12. D
13. E 2:8, 9
14. C 3:3, 4
15. C 3:15
16. C 3:9-13
17. D 2:11, 12; 3:10, 11
18. D 4:5-13
19. A, B & C
Matthew 1:1, 5, 6
20. E
21. A & B 4:14-17
22. E (Esther did not marry twice and not mentioned in the N.T)
23. A, B & C
24. F



(4) The Book of 1 Samuel

960 - 930 B.C.

Brief Introduction and Division:

The two books of Samuel were originally one in Hebrew. The division was first made when the Old Testament was translated into Greek, the amount of space required by that language making it impracticable to write the entire book upon a single roll. The first book of Samuel records the rise of a new political and spiritual order represented by the kings and the prophets. The establishment of the monarchy, with Saul as the first king, is an epochal event in the development of Israel's national life. Of no less importance is the appearance of the "schools of the prophets" under the leadership of Samuel. In these institutions we see the beginning of the movement which made Israel spiritually supreme among the nations.

The Establishment of the Monarchy:

1. From the birth of Samuel to the anointing of Saul (from 1- 8)
2. From the Anointing of Saul to the anointing of David (9 – 15)
3. From the anointing of David to the death of Saul (from 16 – 31)

* * *

1. The author of the Book of 1 Samuel was:

- A) David B) Solomon C) Eli D) Samuel

2. Which of the following statements was true concerning the birth of Samuel?

- A) Samuel's father had four wives.
- B) Samuel's mother died giving birth to him.
- C) Samuel's mother had been previously barren.
- D) Samuel was the third son of Elkanah and Peninnah.

3. How were Samuel's early years spent?

- A) Helping to tend his father's flocks in Ephraim.
- B) Serving Eli, the priest of Israel in the temple.
- C) Traveling across Judah with his family.
- D) Being very ill until he became a young man.

4. What were the TWO things, happening at Shiloh that angered the Lord?

- A) There was no reverence for sacrifices.
- B) The sons of Eli the priest were having sexual relations with women who came to the tabernacle.
- C) Some of the men had built an altar to Baal.
- D) Vendors who sold animals and birds to be sacrificed were cheating the people.

5. When God first spoke to Samuel, what did His message concern?

- A) The death of Samuel's father.
- B) The coming judgment on the house of Eli.
- C) His call to Samuel to become the leader of Israel.
- D) A potential attack on Israel by the tribe of Benjamin.

6. The Book of 1 Samuel talks mainly about:

- A) The last two judges of Israel, Eli and Samuel.
- B) The first two kings of Israel, Saul and David.
- C) Hannah, Samuel's mother, as a prophetess.
- D) A & B
- E) B & C

7. Hannah's praise song is almost identical to:

- A) Deborah's song.
- B) Miriam's song in Exodus 15.
- C) Song of Solomon.
- D) St. Mary's song of praise.

8. In chapter 4, the Israelite army was defeated at the hands of the Philistines. Which of the following was not among the results of that battle?

- A) Samuel's brother was killed.
- B) Eli's two sons died.
- C) Eli's daughter-in-law went into labor and died.
- D) Eli fell off a bench, broke his neck and died.

9. According to chapter 5, which TWO of the following were true concerning the capture of the Ark of the Covenant by the Philistines?

- A) When the Philistines placed the ark next to their idol, Dagon, he kept falling over.
- B) Those who touched the ark were struck dead instantly.
- C) Fire like lightning came from it striking the people.
- D) The people of Ashdod were struck with tumors.

10. What is the meaning of the name "Ichabod" according to 1 Samuel 4?

- A) Israel was defeated.
- B) Lord, have mercy
- C) The glory has departed from Israel
- D) None of the above.

11. Eli's daughter-in-law called her son Ichabod, because of all these reasons EXCEPT:

- A) The ark of God had been captured.
- B) She was very happy for giving birth to a baby-boy.
- C) She lost her husband, her father-in-law and her brother in-law in one day.
- D) Israel was defeated in battle with the Philistines.

12 Who said these statements?

- A) "The Lord makes poor and makes rich."
- B) "Those who honor me I will honor, and those who despise me shall be little esteemed"
- C) "Speak, for Your servant hears."
- D) "Thus far the Lord has helped us."

13. Eli's two sons were:

- A) Wonderful priests
- B) A priest and a prophet
- C) A deacon & a basketball player.
- D) Corrupt priests.

14. When Samuel ordained Saul a king, why the first thing he asked him to do was passing by Rachel's tomb?

- A) To find his lost donkeys.
- B) To comfort Jacob.
- C) To give him a lesson that life is vanity and he is dust.
- D) Rachel was beautiful and beloved and yet died young.

15. When Samuel got old, what did the people ask him to do?

- A) Appoint his sons to rule over them.
- B) Appoint a king for the nation.
- C) To rest in peace
- D) Let the leaders of each tribe rule its people.

16. What were the rules, which God set in His law about the king, in case the Israelites wanted a king like all the nations around them?

- A) God is the One who chooses the king for them.
- B) The king must be from their brothers and not a foreigner.
- C) The king neither multiplies wives nor horses nor silver nor gold.
- D) He should not let the people to return to Egypt.
- E) The king shall write for himself a copy of this law in a book and shall read it all the days of his life that he may learn to fear the Lord and does not lift himself above his brethren.
- F) All of the above.

17. Why were God and Samuel displeased after the victory over the Amalekites?

- A) Because the Israelites slaughtered the young children.
- B) Saul allowed his soldiers to assault their women.
- C) Because many Israelite soldiers were killed due disobeying God's instructions.
- D) Because the Israelites had brought back animals for sacrificing to God.

18. Samuel told Saul that God's great delight is in WHAT, more than in burnt offerings and sacrifices?

- A) Giving alms to the needy
- B) Fasting
- C) Obeying the Lord's voice
- D) To be humble

19. In 1 Sam. 15, Samuel also said to Saul that rebellion and stubbornness are like the sins of:

- A) Witchcraft and idolatry.
- B) Murder & adultery.
- C) Pride & blasphemy.
- D) None of the above

20. The life of David started in:

- A) 1 Samuel 14 B) 1 Sam. 20 C) 2 Sam. 2
D) Psalm 1 E) 1 Sam. 16

21. How many brothers did David have and the Lord rejected them all?

- A) 2 B) 3 C) 7 D) 9

22. God had chosen David to be a king because:

- A) He was Jesse's youngest son B) He was handsome
C) God looks at the heart; not at the outward appearance
D) He was a man after God's heart. E) C & D

23. Saul loved and admired David because:

- A) He was taller than Saul.
B) A diplomatic person
C) He had sense of humor.
D) He was a multi-gifted man; who was skillful in playing, a mighty man of valor, a man of war, prudent in speech, a handsome person and the Lord was with him.

24. Why did the evil and distressing spirit leave Saul as soon as David played on his harp?

- A) Because Saul loved Beethoven's music so much.
B) David was playing and praying his psalms.
C) Satan does not tolerate hymns and praising God. D) B & C

25. What was the nationality of Goliath?

- A) Egyptian B) Philistine
C) American D) Israelite

26. According to 1 Sam. 17, who first started the war?

- A) Israel B) The Philistines
C) The terrorists of Isis. D) Ben Laden

27. What were the mighty weapons David used that defeated Goliath?

- A) An atomic bomb
B) The name of the Lord
C) Weapons of mass destruction
D) A sling and a stone

28. What is the wrong statement among these?

- A) David fled from Saul.
- B) Joseph fled from Potiphar's wife.
- C) Moses fled from Pharaoh.
- D) Jonah fled from God.
- E) Elijah fled from Jezebel.
- F) Jesus fled from Herod's massacre
- G) We should flee from duty.
- H) We must flee from danger and temptation.

29. Why did Saul turn against David?

- A) Because Jonathan told Saul that David hoped to be a king.
- B) Because David refused to marry Saul's daughter.
- C) Because the women had praised David's battle victories as greater than Saul's.
- D) Because David had confronted Saul about his lack of obedience to God.

30. David was a type of Christ for these reasons, except:

- A) Both were born in Bethlehem
- B) Both were from the tribe of Judah
- C) Both were persecuted.
- D) Both forgave their enemies.
- E) Both repaid good for evil.
- F) Both were perfect

31. What was Saul's response when he learned that a priest named Ahimelich had helped David by giving him bread and the sword of Goliath?

- A) He ordered all the priests to leave the kingdom.
- B) He had 85 priests put to death.
- C) He vowed to destroy David and his entire family.
- D) He blessed the priest for his kindness.

32. When David fled from Saul, he went to a place called Gath. The Bible says David was very much afraid of the king there. What did he do to avoid trouble?

- A) Assumed the identity of Jonathan.
- B) Pretended to be very ill.
- C) Pretended to be insane.
- D) Wore a T-shirt reading, "Support your local king."

33. What was the outcome of Nabal's rejection of David's request for provisions?

- A) Nothing. David and his men left and went to the mountains.
- B) David and his men routed the place killing Nabal.
- C) David withheld action. Shortly thereafter, Nabal died, and David married Abigail for her wisdom and beauty.
- D) David took revenge and killed all Nabal's family.

34. In chapter 28, Saul visited a medium to call Samuel back from the dead. This was unusual because:

- A) Saul had previously expelled all of the mediums and spiritists from the land.
- B) God specifically prohibited sorcery according to Deut. 18, because they are satanic works.
- C) Samuel was actually still alive.
- D) All are right except (C).

35. It was not Samuel's spirit that the medium brought back from the dead, but a demonic spirit, because:

- A) No creature has control over the spirits of the dead.
- B) Both God and Samuel were very angry with Saul.
- C) God prohibited consulting mediums as an abomination (Deuteronomy 18:9-12).
- D) Satan is very intelligent and could give a good guess.
- E) In 1 Chronicles 10:13, God considered that Saul died unfaithful because he consulted a medium for guidance.
- F) All the above.

Answers to 1 Samuel Question

1. D
2. C 1 Sam.1: 2, 5
3. B 3:1
4. A & B 2:17, 22
5. B 3:11-14
6. D
7. D 1 Sam. 2; Luke 1:46
8. A
9. A & D 5:3, 4, 6, 9, 12
10. C 4:21
11. B
12. A (Hannah),
B (the Lord),
C & D (Samuel)
13. D 2:12, 22
14. C & D
15. B 8:5
16. F Deuteronomy 17:14-20
17. D 15:21-23
18. C 15: 22
19. A 15:23
20. E 16:1-13
21. C 16:10
22. E 16:7 & Acts13:22
23. D 16:18, 21
24. D 16:23
25. B 17:4
26. B 17:4-11, 16
27. B & D 17:41-49
28. G
29. C 18:7, 8
30. F
31. B 22:18, 19
32. C 21:13-15
33. C 25
34. D
35. F

(5) The Book 2 Samuel

960 - 930 B.C.



1. When the Amalekite man came and told David about Saul and Jonathan's death, what proof did he show David?

- A) The bow that David had given Jonathan.
- B) Saul's spear
- C) Saul's crown and a bracelet
- D) A newspaper showing their names in the obituary section.

2. What was the name given to David's lamentation over Saul and Jonathan's death?

- A) The Funeral March.
- B) The song of the bow.
- C) The psalm of sorrow.
- D) The orphan psalm.

3. What do we learn from David's lamentation?

- A) To love our enemies
- B) Not to mention the bad things people did, after their death, but to focus on the bright points only.
- C) To forgive and forget.
- D) To curse our enemies
- E) All the above except (D).

4. What were the animals and birds that David likened Saul and Jonathan to, in his lamentation?

- A) The wolf and the dove
- B) A serpent & owl
- C) A fox and a canary
- D) Lions and eagles

5. After Saul's death, David was ordained king of Judah; who was installed as king of Israel?

- A) David also.
- B) Abner, commander of the army.
- C) Ishbosheth, Saul's son
- D) Joab

6. Which was untrue concerning Abner's visit to David's house?

- A) He insulted David and was sent away.
- B) David provided a feast for him and he left safely.
- C) Shortly after Abner left, he was killed by Joab.
- D) He came to work out a covenant with David regarding the leadership of Israel.

7. Which of the following is NOT true, regarding the death of Ishbosheth, the son of Saul?

- A) He was killed by two of his own troop captains.
- B) He was slain while in his own bed.
- C) His head was taken to David.
- D) Two Philistines attacked him with a car bomb.
- E) David had those responsible killed and dismembered

8. At what age does the Bible say David was anointed king over all Israel and Judah?

- A) 33 years
- B) 40, 5
- C) 7, 5
- D) 50 years

9. All those great Bible characters started their open service at age 30, EXCEPT:

- A) Joseph
- B) Moses
- C) David
- D) Jesus Christ

10. The first thing the Bible recorded after David became king of Israel was:

- A) David's plan for the Jewish Air Force.
- B) David's reading God's Law to the people.
- C) The conquest of Jerusalem.
- D) David's plan to build a temple to the Lord.

11. Why was Michal, David's wife, angry at him?

- A) He continued taking wives and ignoring her.
- B) Every time it was his turn to do dishes, he always had to go fight the philistines.
- C) She felt he had disgraced himself while celebrating the return of the Ark of the Covenant with dancing, without his royal robes.
- D) She was always nagging and criticizing.

12. What message did God give to David through Nathan the prophet?

- A) That He no longer speaks through the Ark of the Covenant, but through the king and the prophets.
- B) That David's seed (son) would build Him a house.
- C) That David should take no more wives.
- D) That the 12 tribes would soon be scattered away.

13. David extended grace toward Jonathan's son, Mephibosheth, as a memorial to his friend, but what was Mephibosheth handicap?

- A) He was paralyzed.
- B) He lost one arm in a war
- C) He had a leprous skin.
- D) He was lame in his feet.

14. After David committed adultery with Bathsheba, he received word from her that she was pregnant. What was his first plan to solve the problem?

- A) To have her husband, Uriah, killed in battle.
- B) To bring her husband from battle to sleep with her.
- C) To beg Uriah's forgiveness and promote him.
- D) To conspire with Bathsheba, and fabricate a story that she was sexually assaulted by a stranger.

15. Who came to David and rebuked him for his sin with Bathsheba?

- A) The prophet Nathan.
- B) An angel of the Lord.
- C) His wife Michal (Saul's daughter).
- D) His twelve mothers-in-law.

16. When David said to Nathan, "I have sinned against the Lord", that was an ideal example of the sacrament of:

- A) Unction of the sick.
- B) Baptism of tears
- C) Confession to God through the priest.
- D) Repentance

17. What was the name of David's and Bathsheba's second son?

- A) Absalom B) Amnon C) Fox D) Solomon

18. In God's punishment of David for his sin, there was trouble in his house. Which best describes what happened next?

- A) Jonadab, David's nephew, began a conspiracy to overthrow David.
B) David's son Amnon, raped his half-sister Tamar, and was killed on orders from Absalom.
C) David's son, the fruit of his sin, died.
D) The sword and reproach never departed from David's house.
E) All except (A)

19. When David repented after his two terrible sins of adultery and murder, he wrote the three wonderful psalms of repentance, which are:

- A) Psalms 6; 32 and 51. B) 8; 23; and 104.
C) 41; 55 & 109 D) All the above.

20. Although the name of Absalom, meant "the father of salam or peace", he never tasted peace and his life ended in tragedy because:

- A) He was a traitor. B) He was greedy
C) He was so proud of his nice-looking.
D) He rebelled against his father, David and conspired to kill him.
E) All the above.

21. Which one of the following was NOT true concerning the death of Absalom?

- A) Three arrows (spears) thrust through his heart by Joab.
B) He was decapitated.
C) His head got caught in a tree, and he was suspended in air.
D) David gave orders to deal gently with him

22. How to explain that in 2 Samuel 24:1 it says God moved David to order the census, while in 1 Chron. 21:1 it says Satan did?

- A) God allowed Satan to tempt David.
B) Both God and Satan agreed upon Paul's thorn in the flesh, but the motives were different.
C) The anger of the Lord was aroused against Israel and He wanted to punish them.
D) There are certain sacrifices should be offered before doing a census.



Answers to 2 Samuel Question

1. C (2 Sam. 1:10)
2. B (2 Sam. 1:17, 18)
3. E
4. D (2 Sam. 1:23)
5. C (2 Sam. 2:8, 9)
6. A
7. D
8. B (2 Sam. 5:5)
9. B (Acts 7: 30)
10. D (2 Sam.7)
11. C (2 Sam. 6: 20)
12. B (2 Sam. 7:12, 13)
13. D (2 Sam. 9:3, 13)
14. B (2 Sam. 11:8-10)
15. A (2 Sam. 12:1)
16. C (2 Sam. 12:13)
17. D Because the first died (12:15-18)
18. E
19. A (Note that Psalm 51 is the number in the Bible, which corresponds to Psa. 50 in the Agpeya)
20. E
21. B
22. A & C



(6) The Book of 1 Kings

600 - 500 B.C.

1. Just before David ordered the ordination of Solomon as king, who attempted to steal the kingdom?

- A) Joab, the army commander
- B) Adonijah
- C) Benaiah
- D) Absalom

2. Before David died, he instructed Solomon to seek revenge against TWO of the people from this list:

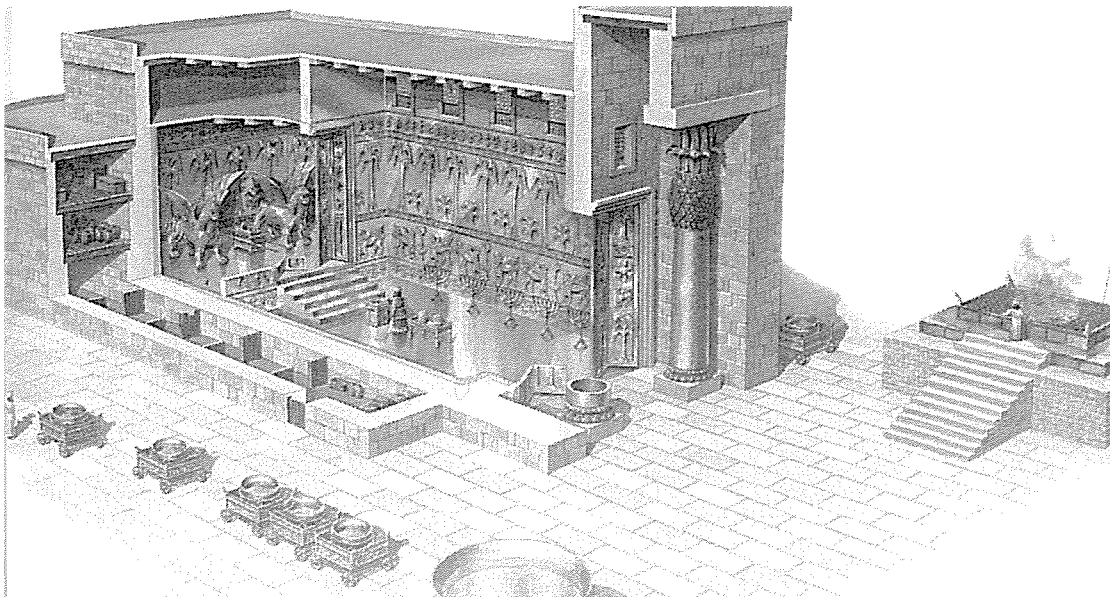
- A) Joab, because he was a murderer.
- B) Shimei, son of Gera who cursed him.
- C) The oldest son of Barzillai.
- D) Adonijah.

3. What were David's last pieces of advice to his son Solomon? All except:

- A) He said to him, "I am going the way of all the earth."
- B) "Be strong and prove yourself a man"
- C) Keep God's ways and follow his commandments if you want to prosper.
- D) Study well "Political Science".

4. Why did Solomon order the death of his half-brother Adonijah?

- A) Because he wanted to be the king after David.
- B) Because Adonijah killed one of Solomon's priests.
- C) Because Adonijah had sent Bathsheba to request that Solomon give him Abishag as wife, and that was considered claiming the kingdom.
- D) Because his mother told him that Adonijah cursed her.



12. How long did the temple take in construction?

- A) 3 years B) 7 years C) 10 D) 13 years.

13. How many years did Solomon take in building his own house?

- A) 2 years B) 5 years C) 10 years D) 13 years

14. In 1 kings 6:7, it is written that “the temple was built with stone finished at the quarry so that no hammer or chisel or any iron tool was heard in the temple while it was being built”; so how can you interpret that?

- A) It is a puzzle B) It is impossible
 C) It was a miracle
 D) All the stone and wood cutting and carving work took place in the wilderness, and when it was finished, it was put together in Jerusalem without hearing the sound of a hammer or a tool of iron.

15. Does the previous question have any spiritual significance to us?

- A) No, it is just a historical event.
 B) It is interesting information. C) Still a puzzle
 D) Yes, we are the temples of the Holy Spirit and we live now in the wilderness while hammers and iron tools of trials and sicknesses allowed by the heavenly architect are working on us to achieve His perfect design, then He takes us to the heavenly Jerusalem, and then there will be no pain, no suffering and no tears.

16. What miracle took place after the temple was furnished, and the priests came out?

- A) A dove descended from heaven and landed on Solomon.
- B) Solomon's face shown radiantly and the people feared God.
- C) Everyone liked the wallpaper.
- D) A cloud full of the glory of God filled the temple.

17. All of the following were true concerning the dedication of the temple except one:

- A) Solomon personally offered up the prayer of consecration and thanks.
- B) Solomon had over one hundred thousand sheep slaughtered for sacrifice.
- C) The feast lasted 14 days; everyone went away happy.
- D) There was a quarrel and two priests were killed.

18. What does the Bible say Solomon also built at Ezion-Geber, near the shore of the Red Sea?

- A) An altar to God.
- B) A fleet (navy) of ships.
- C) A smaller temple.
- D) A marina and beach house.

19. The Bible says that the queen of Sheba visited Solomon with the intention to:

- A) Marry him.
- B) To consult him in politics.
- C) Compete with him.
- D) Test him with hard questions

20. The Lord Jesus Christ said that the queen of Sheba will condemn His generation because:

- A) She had brought Solomon great gifts and they did not.
- B) She was wise while they were foolish and hypocrites.
- C) She admired Solomon, and they despised Him.
- D) She came from the ends of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon and they rejected Him who is greater than Solomon.

21. 1 Kings 10:22 tells us that Solomon had a shipping arrangement with King Hiram of Lebanon, that every 3 years, ships would come in bringing which FOUR things from the following list?

- A) Ivory
- B) Spices
- C) Slaves
- D) Gold
- E) Silver
- F) Monkeys
- G) Chocolates



22. What were Solomon's major sins that made God so angry with him?

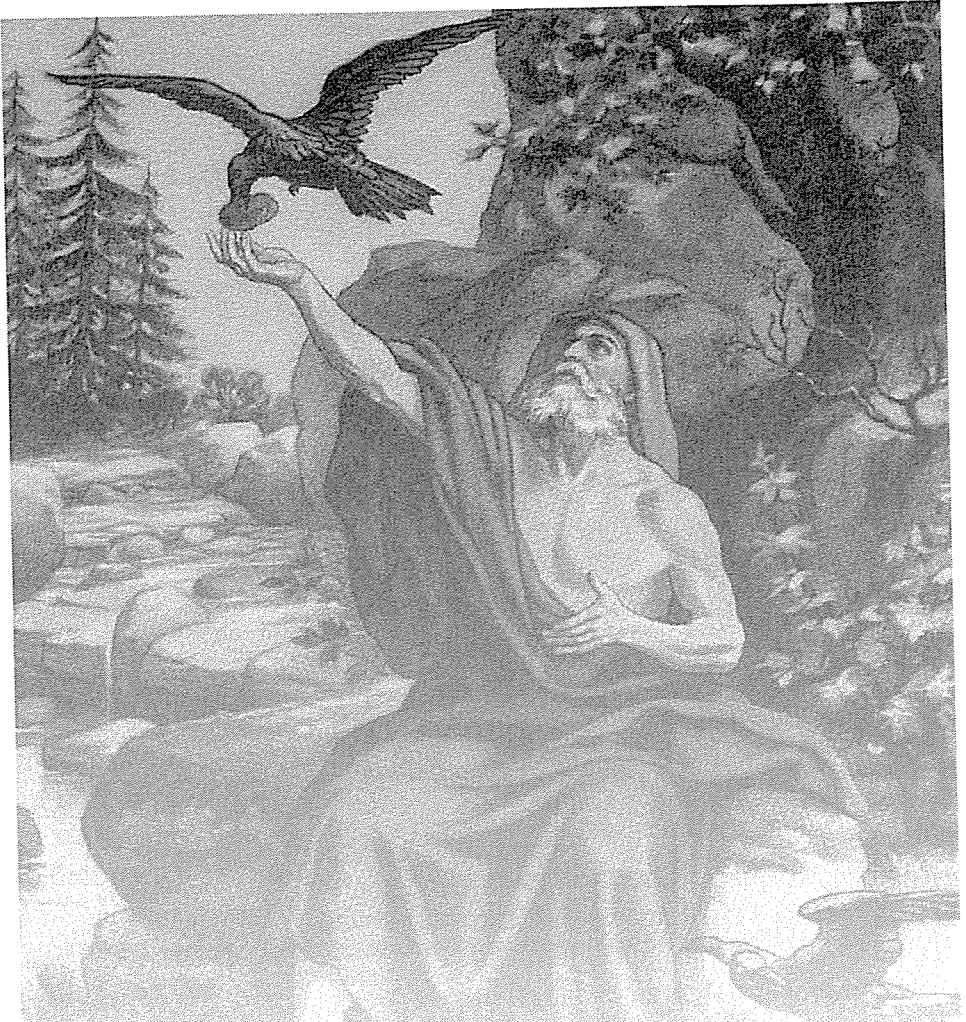
- A) Solomon was a dictator.
- B) He was arrogant.
- C) He killed his father's enemies.
- D) Solomon loved many foreign pagan women, as well as the daughter of Pharaoh so that he had 700 wives, princesses, and 300 concubines, and his wives turned his heart away from God to other gods.

23. How did God punish Solomon for breaking his covenant and not keeping the Lord's statutes?

- A) God destroyed Solomon's kingdom.
- B) God tore his kingdom and gave it to his servant.
- C) God stroke him with many diseases.
- D) Solomon was defeated by his enemies.

24. Do you think Solomon perished because of his sins of unbelievable polygamy and idolatry?

- A) Yes, because his name was not mentioned in Hebrews 11, among the faith' heroes?
- B) No, because he repented in his last days as understood from his last book of Ecclesiastes.
- C) No, because God had previously promised, concerning Solomon, "If he commits iniquity, I will chasten him with the rod of men, but my mercy shall not depart from him, as I took it from Saul"
- D) No, because he built the temple and wrote three books in the Bible.
- E) All except "A".

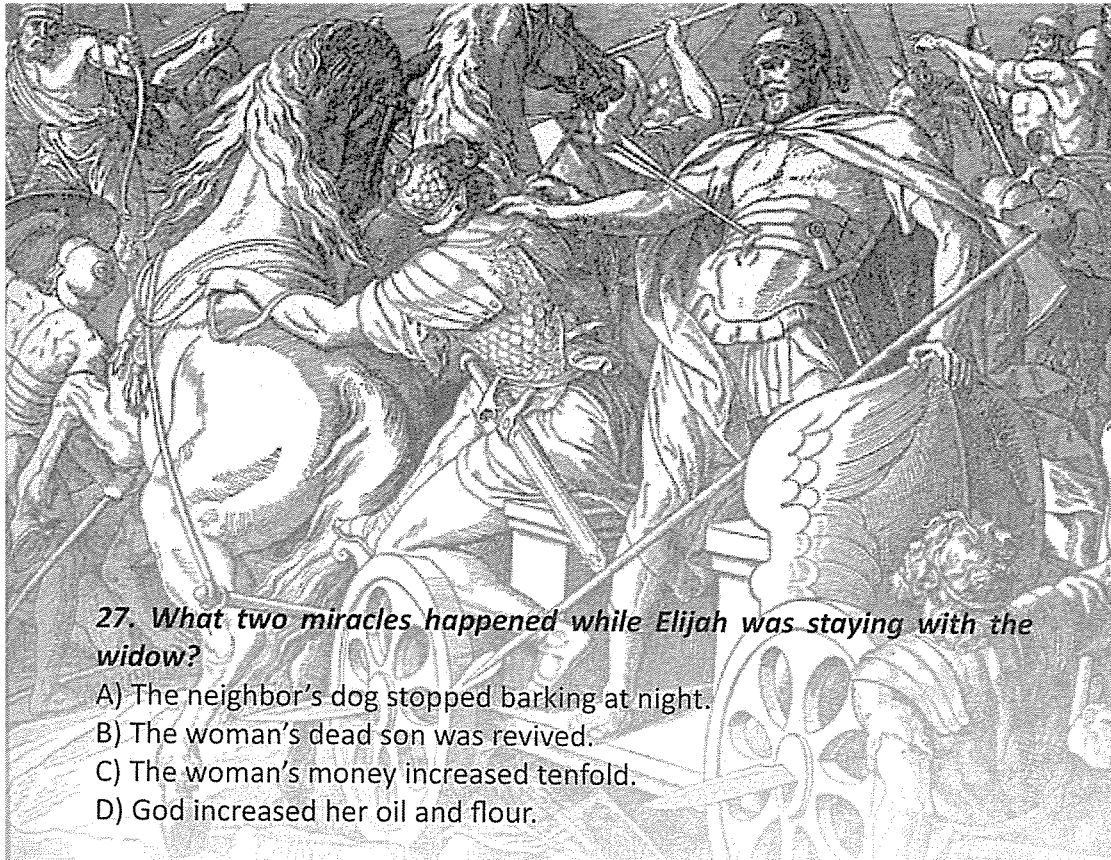


25. When did God tear the kingdom from Solomon?

- A) During his lifetime.
- B) Hundred years later.
- C) In the time of his son Rehoboam for the sake of David.
- D) God honored David even after his death which proves our faith in intercession.

26. After Solomon's death, what was the big mistake his son Rehoboam made that caused the division of the kingdom?

- A) He increased taxes
- B) He had favoritism
- C) He acted foolishly believing that wisdom was in his genes.
- D) He ignored the advice of the elders and adopted the advice of the youth.



27. What two miracles happened while Elijah was staying with the widow?

- A) The neighbor's dog stopped barking at night.
- B) The woman's dead son was revived.
- C) The woman's money increased tenfold.
- D) God increased her oil and flour.

28. How did God help Elijah convince the Israelites that Baal was a false god?

- A) By striking all 450 prophets of Baal dead.
- B) By sending rain on the land and ending a drought.
- C) By causing the ground to "swallow up" the idols of Baal.
- D) By consuming a sacrificial bull with fire.

29. Why did Ahab's wife, Jezebel, conspire to kill Naboth?

- A) Because Ahab wanted Naboth's vineyard and he refused.
- B) Because she wanted to destroy her husband, Ahab, and become ruling queen of Israel.
- C) Naboth rebuked her for her wickedness.
- D) All the above.

30. How did Ahab die?

- A) He was killed by an arrow in battle.
- B) In a car bomb.
- C) He drowned in the Jordan River.
- D) He died of old age.

Answers to 1 Kings Question

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. B | 1 kings 1:5 | 16. D | 8:10 |
| 2. A & B | 2:5-9 | 17. D | |
| 3. D | | 18. B | 9:26 |
| 4. A & C | 1:5 & 2:19, 21 | 19. D | 10:1 |
| 5. C | 2:19 | 20. D | Matt. 12:42 |
| 6. B | 3:9 | 21. A, D, E, F | |
| 7. C | 3:16-28 | 22. D | 11:1-11 |
| 8. C | 4:22, 23 | 23. B | 11:11 |
| 9. D | 4:32 | 24. E | |
| 10. A | 4:29, 30 | 25. C | 11:12, 13 |
| 11. D | 4:26 | 26. D | 12:4-16 |
| 12. B | 6:38 | 27. B & D | 17:13-24 |
| 13. D | 7:1 | 28. D | 18:38, 39 |
| 14. D | 6:7 | 29. A | 21:2-7 |
| 15. D | Rev. 3:12 & 21:4 | 30. A | 22:34 |



(7) The Book of 2 Kings

600 - 500 B.C.

1. What happened to the troops Ahaziah sent to inquire of Baal-Zebub, regarding the outcome of his injury?

- A) They were captured and beheaded by Moabites.
- B) Elijah told them Ahaziah would die unless they turned from idolatry.
- C) 102 men were consumed by fire, and Elijah predicted Ahaziah's death.
- D) They were surrounded by lions and were killed.

2. Which of the following were NOT true regarding the ascension of Elijah?

- A) Elisha wanted to leave before Elijah was taken, but Elijah forbade him to do so.
- B) Elijah parted the Jordan by striking it with a rolled up cloak.
- C) Elijah climbed a golden ladder into the heavens.
- D) Elisha agreed to allow men to go and search for Elijah.
- E) A & C

3. How did Elijah ascend to heaven?

- A) He used a space shuttle.
- B) He ascended by his own power.
- C) He was taken up to heaven by a whirlwind in a chariot of fire with horses of fire.
- D) None of the above.

4. When Elisha was on his way to Bethel, he pronounced a curse on some youths from the city; many of them were devoured by two bears as a result. Why did he curse them?

- A) They called him a prophet of Baal.
- B) They were rebellious against God and did not believe that Elijah ascended to heaven.
- C) They made fun of Elisha for being bald and asked him to ascend like Elijah to heaven and leave them alone.
- D) All except (A).

5. All these miracles performed by Elisha were true except one?

- A) He made the sun stand still
- B) He healed a leper.
- C) He made an iron ax head float.
- D) He struck an entire army blind.
- E) He raised a young boy from the dead.

6. The Shunemmite woman, in Chapter 4, was called “notable” and great, because of all the following except:

- A) She loved God and His servants.
- B) She was generous because she invited Elisha to eat in her house and she built an upper room for him to rest.
- C) She was a great politician.
- D) Her heart was full of faith and peace.

7. Elisha’s miracle of the iron ax’ head, in chapter 6, is full of wonderful spiritual lessons such as:

- A) The iron ax stands for the human soul (borrowed).
- B) We lose our souls through negligence and carelessness
- C) Telling Elisha about the problem is sort of confession.
- D) The wooden stick that sank into the bottom of river Jordan and made the iron ax float was a symbol of the cross of Christ which descended into Hades to save us from hell.
- E) All the above
- F) None of the above.

8. Why did the king of Israel tear his clothes during a famine?

- A) He watched his own son starve to death.
- B) He heard a story of cannibalism.
- C) His people were reverting to Baal worship.
- D) The Syrians carried off his wife and servants.

9. Who discovered that the Syrian camps had been deserted, leaving all kinds of animals, supplies and possessions for the taking?

- A) Four lepers.
- B) A widow.
- C) A small army.
- D) Elisha

10. Who was killed in Chapter 9?

- A) King Joram of Israel
- B) King Ahaziah of Judah
- C) Jezebel, former queen and widow of Ahab.
- D) Both A & B
- E) All of the above.

11. How did Jehu eliminate Baal worship in Israel?

- A) He decreed it an illegal practice, punishable by death.
- B) He ordered all the Baal worshipers to leave the land.
- C) God provided miracles through Jehu which led to that.
- D) He lured all the Baal worshipers into their temple, and then slaughtered them.

12. What miracle took place at Elisha's tomb?

- A) The Lord's angel saved Israel from the Syrians.
- B) A chariot of fire hovered above it.
- C) Elisha's bones reassembled as a skeleton and walked in the wilderness near his tomb.
- D) A dead man placed in Elisha's tomb came back to life as he touched the bones of Elisha.

13. Which prophet did Hezekiah's assistants approach, regarding the dilemma with Assyria?

- A) Ezekiel
- B) Hosea
- C) Isaiah
- D) Micah

14. Where the name of the prophet Jonah was mentioned outside the book that bears his name?

- A) In Psalms
- B) In Revelation
- C) In St. Matthew's gospel
- D) In 2nd Kings

15. What was unique about Azariah, king of Judah, (also known as Uzziah in 2 Chronicles 26)?

- A) He had twelve fingers and twelve toes.
- B) He claimed to be God and was stoned to death.
- C) He was struck with leprosy and lived in isolation.
- D) He could say the Hebrew alphabet backwards.

16. The Bible says that Hezekiah began to reign over Judah and that he did "what was right in the sight of the Lord, in fact, he did all of these things except ONE:

- A) Removed the high places (altars to false gods)
- B) Put to death the worshipers of Asherah.
- C) Cut down the wooden images.
- D) Broke the bronze serpent of Moses.

17. All of the following except ONE were true concerning Sennacherib, king of Assyria:

- A) The prophet sent a word to Hezekiah that God would protect Judah.
- B) An angel of the Lord killed 185,000 Assyrian soldiers while they slept.
- C) Sennacherib himself was killed by his two sons.
- D) Hezekiah was saved by prayer and a miracle.
- E) The Egyptian army fought with Judah against Sennacherib.

18. What miracle did God perform as a sign to Hezekiah that he would live 15 more years?

- A) Multiplied figs in a basket.
- B) Made the sundial shadow go backward.
- C) Gave Hezekiah a credit card that expired in 14 years and 11 months.
- D) Made the rain travel from the earth to the clouds.

19. Was the 15 year extension of Hezekiah's life in his favor?

- A) Yes, because he was a righteous man.
- B) No, because he begot in this period the most evil son, Manasseh, who became the worst king in history and killed Isaiah the prophet.
- C) No, because of his foolish action of bragging and showing the Babylonians all his treasures, which led to be carried out to Babylon.
- D) B & C

20. When king Hezekiah died, his son Manasseh became king. The Bible says he did all of the following evils except one. Which?

- A) Built altars of Baal.
- B) Made his son pass through the fire.
- C) Used witchcraft.
- D) Shed much innocent blood.
- E) Murdered his mother, Hephzibah.

21. 2nd Kings 17 explains to us the cause of the long hostility that lasted 700 years, from the time of Isaiah to the time of Christ, between:

- A) The Jews and the Greek.
- B) The hatred between Israel and the Philistines.
- C) Jews and Muslims.
- D) The Jews and the Samaritans.

22. The book of Second Kings ended with the final plundering and desolation of Judah. Which three of the following were correct?

- A) Nebuchadnezzar returned twice to oversee the total destruction of Jerusalem.
- B) The king of Judah was caught fleeing, and had his eyes put out by the enemy.
- C) After the second assault on Judah, every remaining person was either killed or carried off.
- D) Nebuchadnezzar appointed a governor over the handful of people who would remain in Judah.
- E) Jehoiachin, the former king of Judah, was eventually released from the Babylonian prison, and given a prominent seat there.
- F) An angel of the Lord closed the door of the looted temple and erased the name of Nebuchadnezzar from above it.

23. Where did the Old Testament say that the children of Israel once worshipped one golden calf and in other time they made two golden calves and worshipped them?

- A) In the book of Exodus and the book of Judges.
- B) In Exodus 32 and 2 Kings 17.
- C) In 1 Kings and Jeremiah.
- D) In the Apocrypha books.

24. Where did the O.T. say that God sent lions to kill the Assyrians because of their sins, while He sent an angel to save one of His prophets from the lions?

- A) In Second Kings and Daniel.
- B) In Second Chronicles and Esther.
- C) In Judges and Daniel
- D) None of the above.

25. In 2nd Kings, who was the King when the book of Moses' law was found, and who was the prophetess that delivered to him the Lord's message?

- A) King Ahaz and Miriam
- B) King Tot and Isis
- C) Josiah and Huldah
- D) Jotham and Ruth

26. King Manasseh was all the following, but:

- A) Extremely wicked, corrupt and offensive.
- B) He shed rivers of innocent blood and killed the great prophet Isaiah by sawing him into two.
- C) He was the opposite of his righteous father Hezekiah.
- D) In God's infinite mercy, He accepted his repentance in the last hour like the thief on the cross.
- E) All the above.

27. The best and righteous kings of Judah were all the following except two:

- A) David
- B) Hezekiah
- C) Josiah
- D) Ahaz
- E) Manasseh
- F) Jehoshaphat

28. Among the wonders in the life of King Josiah were the following, except:

- A) He reigned at age 8.
- B) He was a saint, while his grandfather was a devil.
- C) When the lost Torah was found, he read it and wept and tore his clothes.
- D) He initiated a great spiritual revival and reform.
- E) God honored him by taking his life early in his youth that he might not see the evil which the Lord was about to bring upon the people.
- F) He established the school of the sons of the prophets.

29. What is true in the following?

- A) Pharaoh Necho of Egypt killed Josiah at Megiddo.
- B) Nebuchadnezzar killed Zedekiah's sons before his eyes, then put out his eyes and bound him with brass chains as the devil does with his followers.
- C) It is a rule that punishment is for the wicked and discipline is for the righteous.
- D) All the above
- E) None of the above

30. Generally speaking, the kings of Judah were much better than all those kings:

A) The kings of Israel.

B) The kings of the pagan nations.

C) The kings of the chess.

D) The kings of the Arabs.

E) All of the above.

Answers to 2 Kings Question

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. C | 1:9-17 | 16. B | 18:3, 4 |
| 2. E | 2:8, 17 | 17. E | 19:32-37 |
| 3. C | 2:11 | 18. B | 20:11 |
| 4. D | 2:23, 2 Chronicles 36:16 | 19. D | 20:13-18 |
| 5. A | 4, 5, 6 | 20. E | 21:1-10 |
| 6. C | 4 | 21. D | 2 Kings 17 & Jn.4:9 |
| 7. E | | 22. B, D & E | 25:5-7; 22, 27 |
| 8. B | 6:28-30 | 23. B | 17:16 & Exod. 32:3, 4 |
| 9. A | 7:3-5 | 24. A | 17:25 & Daniel 6:22 |
| 10. E | 9: 23, 24, 27 | 25. C | 22:1, 8, 14-20 |
| 11. D | 10:18-25 | 26. E | 2 Chronicles 33 |
| 12. D | 13:21 | 27. D & E | |
| 13. C | 19:2 | 28. F | |
| 14. C & D | 2 Kings 14:25;
Matt. 12:39-41 | 29. D | |
| 15. C | 15:5 & 2 Chronicles 26 | 30. E | |



(8) The Book of 1 Chronicles

500 - 400 B.C.

1. The first nine chapters of 1 Chron. contain what?

- A) Several psalms written by both David and Solomon.
- B) Genealogies of the Hebrews from Adam to David
- C) Harsh judgments on Israel.
- D) The prayers of the priests.

2. Which genealogy is the longest in the Bible?

- A) Genesis 5.
- B) 1 Chronicles.
- C) Matthew 1.
- D) Luke 3.

3. These "boring" genealogies are important for:

- A) They indicated the line and tribe of which Christ the Savior would come from, as the son of Abraham, David and Judah according to prophecies.
- B) They contain the genealogy of the priests from the tribe of Levi.
- C) Genealogy is important like the backbone of the Bible, as to the fish, not for our food but for the life of the fish itself.
- D) They were written by inspiration of the Holy Spirit and prove the uniqueness of the Bible that connected mankind as one family from the first Adam to David then completed to Christ in Matt. 1.
- E) All of the above.

4. Jabez beautiful short prayer mentioned in 1 Chronicles 4:10, among hundreds of names, is:

- A) Like an oasis in a desert.
- B) A beautiful prayer consisting 4 requests that deserve to be memorized and used daily.
- C) God honored Jabez and answered his prayer.
- D) The name Jabez means "sad or painful", but he prospered by his strong faith, prayer and God's blessing.
- E) All the above.

5. The prayer of Jabez included the four following requests, except:

- A) Asking for God's blessing, "Oh, that You would bless me indeed"
- B) "And enlarge my territory"
- C) "Your hand be with me"
- D) Crush my enemies.
- E) Keep me from evil.

6. What did the Philistines do to Saul after finding his body?

- A) Took his armor and head, and placed his head in the temple of Dagon.
- B) Tied a rope to his feet, and hung his body over the side of Mt. Gilboa for the birds to eat.
- C) Cut his body into small pieces, and threw them off the mountain in every direction.
- D) Took his armor, and returned his body to the Israelites.

7. What reasons does the Bible give for Saul's death?

- A) He had an evil jealousy regarding David.
- B) He went to war against God's order.
- C) He was unfaithful to God, he did not keep His word and also consulted a medium.
- D) All except "A".

8. How did Joab become the head captain under David?

- A) He was David's nephew.
- B) He had served Saul's army extremely well.
- C) He was the first to attack the Jebusites.
- D) He had once saved David's life from Saul's attacks.

9. When David thirsted for water from the well of Bethlehem, and three of his friends risked their lives to get it for him, what did he do?

- A) Poured it on the ground before the Lord and did not taste it.
- B) Prayed over the water and sprinkled it on them.
- C) Tore his clothes because he was humbled by their deed.
- D) All the above.

10. When David brought the Ark of Covenant back to Israel, which of these musical instruments were used in the festivities? All except?

- A) Harps
- B) Trumpets
- C) Flutes
- D) Cymbals
- E) Stringed instruments
- F) Tambourines

11. When the Ark was finally brought back to the city, who carried it?

- A) King David and three of his sons.
- B) The leaders of the four largest tribes of Israel.
- C) The children of the Levites.
- D) A cart pulled by two oxen.

12. How did David learn that God did not want him to build a temple for Him?

- A) Through the prophet Nathan.
- B) Through a dream.
- C) Solomon told him that.
- D) He felt a sense of guilt

13. After David's men were humiliated by the Ammonites, he told them to return when what happened?

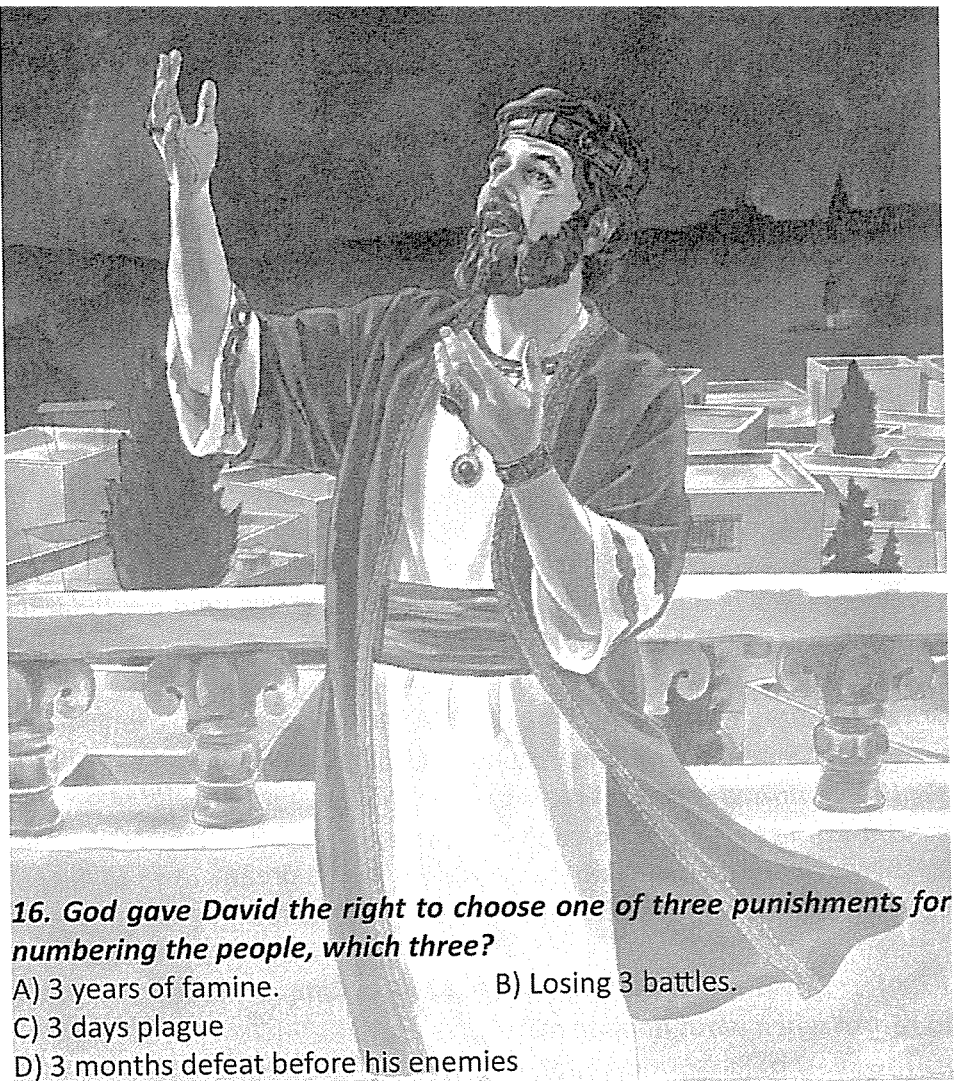
- A) The Feast of Passover.
- B) The end of the harvest.
- C) Their circumcision.
- D) Their beards grew.

14. Who did David's nephew, Jonathan, slay in a battle with the Philistines?

- A) Goliath' brother.
- B) A Philistine midget.
- C) A large warrior, with 24 fingers and toes.
- D) Yasser Arafat' great grandfather.

15. Who did 1 Chron.21:1 and 2 Sam.24:1 say "moved David to number Israel and how to reconcile between them?"

- A) The Lord
- B) Satan
- C) Joab
- D) the Lord used Satan to discipline Israel.
- E) All of the above except C.



16. God gave David the right to choose one of three punishments for numbering the people, which three?

- A) 3 years of famine.
- B) Losing 3 battles.
- C) 3 days plague
- D) 3 months defeat before his enemies
- E) All except "B"

17. How was the priests' service in the temple decided?

- A) Old priests serve by day and the youth by night.
- B) Solomon arranged a schedule for them.
- C) The high priest assigned them
- D) By casting lots

18. Chapter 25 was dedicated to the appointing of men for what function?

- A) Bringing animals to the temple for sacrifices.
- B) Overseeing the work of temple construction.
- C) Serving as musicians.
- D) Care for the widows and orphans.

19. David's Royal officers included people to oversee all of the following except?

- A) The produce of the vineyards and wine supplies.
- B) The olive and sycamore trees.
- C) The donkeys and camels.
- D) The water from the tiles.

20. Where did Solomon get the plans for the temple and its furnishings?

- A) A team of architects drew the plans.
- B) David, by the Spirit of God, had prepared them.
- C) Solomon and Baziel did.
- D) They were the same designs of the Tabernacle.

21. First Chronicles closes with the death of David. Which of the following was true concerning how he was described?

- A) The most holy king of Israel.
- B) He died in a good old age..
- C) Full of days, riches and honor.
- D) He was righteous except for his sin with Bathsheba.

22. Chapter 29 recorded his most beautiful words about giving alms, "For all things come from You, and of Your own we have given You". Who said it?

- A) Solomon
- B) David
- C) Shakespeare
- D) Ahithophel

Answers to 1 Chronicles Question

1. B
2. D (from Adam to Christ)
3. E
4. E
5. D 1 Chron. 4:10
6. A 1 Chron. 10:9, 19
7. C 1 Chron. 10:13, 14
8. C 1 Chron. 11:6
9. A 1 Chron. 11:17-19
10. C 1 Chron. 13:8
11. C 1 Chron. 15:2
12. A 1 Chron. 17:3-12
13. D 1 Chron. 19:5
14. C 1 Chron. 20:6, 7
15. B 1 Chron. 21:14
16. E 1 Chron. 21:12
17. D 1 Chron. 24:7-18
18. C
19. D 1 Chron. 27:27-31
20. B 1 Chron. 28:11-19
21. B & C
1 Chron. 29:26-30
22. B 1 Chron. 29:14



(9) The Book of 2 Chronicles

500 - 400 B.C.

1. When God appeared to Solomon and asked him, "What shall I give you", what was his request?

- A) Riches and wealth
- B) Long life
- C) Wisdom and knowledge
- D) Victory over enemies

2. How many workers did Solomon use for building the Temple of the Lord and his own royal house?

- A) 100
- B) 500
- C) 1,000
- D) 153,000

3. Solomon wrote to Hiram, king of Tyre (Lebanon) to assist him in building the Temple of the Lord and to send him all the materials needed to be used, except:

- A) Burning incense before the Lord.
- B) Submitting burnt offerings morning and evening.
- C) The consecration of the priests.
- D) The continual showbread.

4. Where did Solomon build the Temple?

- A) On Mount Sinai
- B) Mt. Tabor
- C) Mount Rocky
- D) Mount Moriah in Jerusalem

5. Who were Jachin and Boaz in the Temple?

- A) Two of Solomon's forefathers
- B) Two prophets
- C) Solomon's cousins
- D) Two pillars of the temple

6. How long did it take Solomon in building the Temple and his own house?

- A) 7 years for the Temple and 13 for his house.
- B) 20 & 4 C) 5 & 5 D) 10 & 3

7. Solomon had a large washbasin constructed for the temple, which was called the "Sea". What animals were engraved around its base?

- A) Lions B) Camels C) Oxen D) Sheep

8. What was in the Ark when it was placed in the Temple?

- A) Just the two tablets of the Ten Commandments.
- B) Twelve scrolls containing the law and the psalms.
- C) Nothing D) Aaron's rod

9. What happened immediately after Solomon finished his prayer at the dedication of the temple?

- A) A lightening flashed B) An earthquake
- C) Fire came down from heaven and consumed the sacrifices.
- D) The crowds said the Lord Prayer.

10. Why did Solomon build cities in Hamath at the north boundary of his kingdom?

- A) To guard against foreign attacks.
- B) Mainly for storage.
- C) To harvest the natural resources like cedar trees.
- D) For the production of wine.

11. Which of the following best describes the reason for the kingdom's division after the death of Solomon?

- A) The tribe of Judah fought against Israel.
- B) Solomon's failure to establish any of his sons as credible leaders, prior to his death.
- C) God's punishment to Solomon for his sins of marrying foreign women and worshipping their idols.
- D) Rehoboam's decision to tell the people he would increase their burdens according to the youth advice.
- E) C & D

12. When Asa engaged the king of Syria to help him deal with a problem he was having with the Israelites, a seer rebuked Asa for not trusting God. What was Asa's response?

- A) He repented and God gave him victory.
- B) Asa became angry and had the seer imprisoned.
- C) Asa thought the man is insane and executed him.
- D) Asa considered the man's words.

13. Concerning the life of Judah's king Jehoshaphat, which of the following were true?

- A) He married the daughter of Ahab king of Israel.
- B) He removed the high places of the pagan sacrifice.
- C) He suffered from palsy.
- D) He sent leaders to teach the Law of the Lord.

14. When Judah (under Jehoshaphat) allied with Israel (under Ahab) to do battle with Ramoth Gilead, all of these things happened, except one:

- A) Four hundred of Israel's prophets assured a victory.
- B) Ahab, the king of Israel went to battle disguised.
- C) The Lord protected Jehoshaphat miraculously.
- D) Ahab was killed accidentally by an arrow between the joints of his shield.
- E) The armies of the enemies killed 12 commanders of the coalition of Israel/Judah.

15. What were the powerful means that helped Jehoshaphat to win the war against the multitudes of Moab, Ammon and Syria? All the following except:

- A) He proclaimed a fast.
- B) He prayed a long, deep prayer and said, "O our God...we have no power against this great multitude...nor do we know what to do, but our eyes are upon You"
- C) They praised the Lord and started to sing; and the Lord set ambushes against the enemies...
- D) He made a vow not to deal with Ahab anymore.

16. Jehoshaphat committed a dangerous mistake by joining the wicked king Ahab and his son Ahaziah in:

- A) Marrying Ahab's daughter.
- B) In war (and he was about to get killed).
- C) In trade and making ships to go to Tarshish.
- D) He reaped damage and his ships got wrecked at Ezion- Geber even before going to Tarshish.
- E) The Bible teaches that, "Bad company corrupts good manners" (1 Cor.15:33).
- F) All of the above.

17. Second Chronicles 21:12, told us a very strange thing that Jehoram, Jehoshaphat's son, received a letter from Elijah the prophet, long time after Elijah's ascension to heaven, pronouncing curse and terminal disease that would befall him and his family, because:

- A) He did not walk in the ways of Jehoshaphat his father and played the harlot like king Ahab of Israel.
- B) He killed his brothers who were better than him.
- C) He committed great offense to Judah and Jerusalem.
- D) This incident proves that the inhabitants of heaven know well what is going on the earth.
- E) All of the above.

18. What happened to Judah's king Uzziah when he burned incense in the temple?

- A) He became a leper.
- B) He was burned to death like Aaron's two sons in Leviticus 10.
- C) The priests drove him out of the temple.
- D) The congregation stoned him.
- E) A & C

19. 2nd Chronicles ends with which king who made a proclamation, that God has given him all the kingdoms of the earth:

- A) Cyrus, king of Persia.
- B) Pharaoh Necho of Egypt
- C) Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon
- D) Beelzebub

20. How do you explain this strange phenomenon, five consecutive kings of Judah, one of them was righteous and his son became evil?

- A) Ahaz was evil but his son Hezekiah was righteous.
- B) Hezekiah was righteous, but his son Manasseh was evil
- C) Manasseh and his son Amon were evil, but their grand-son Josiah was righteous!
- D) It is not a rule of thumb that every son must be like his father, but most likely, yet this is a strange case.



Answers to 2 Chronicles Question

- 1. C 2 Chron. 1:10
- 2. D 2 Chron. 2:2, 17
- 3. C 2 Chron. 2:4, 8
- 4. D 2 Chron. 3:1
- 5. D 2 Chron. 3:17

(after the names of Boaz Ruth 'husband and David grandfather and Jachin means firm, an abbreviation of an engraved statement meaning "God will confirm the throne of David and his seed forever")

- 6. A 1 Kings 6:38; 7:1
- 7. C 2 Chron. 4:4

- 8. A 2 Chron. 5:10
- 9. C 2 Chron. 7:1
- 10. B 2 Chron. 8:4
- 11. E (C & D) 1 Kings 11:11;
2 Chron. 10:10-17
- 12. B 16:10
- 13. A & B 18:1 & 17:6
- 14. E 18:5, 29, 31, 34
- 15. D 20:4-13, 22
- 16. F 18:1, 3, 35-37
- 17. E 21:12-20
- 18. E 26:19-21
- 19. A 36:22, 23
- 20. D



(10) The Book of Ezra

460 - 400 B.C.

1. Who is the author of the book of Ezra?

- A) Samuel
- B) Ezra
- C) Nehemiah
- D) Haggai

2. Who was Ezra?

- A) He was a great religious reformer, priest and a scribe skilled in the Torah of Moses.
- B) He was among the captives in Babylon and his name is a Babylonian name; which in Hebrew means help (Esdras in Greek and Latin).
- C) He was concurrent to Nehemiah, Haggai, Zachariah and Zerubbabel.
- D) He was the founder of the great Synagogue where the canon of the Old Testament Scripture was settled and he collected the Biblical books into a unit and was considered the father of scribes.
- E) All of the above.

3. The Old Testament scribe was not just a copyist, as in Christ's time, but:

- A) He was a profound student of God's word, laws and commandments.
- B) A religious leader, a "Bookman".
- C) A qualified teacher, preacher and interpreter of the Scriptures.
- D) A partner with the Pharisees.
- E) All except D

4. As "Secretary of State for Jewish Affairs" in the Persian Empire, he could do all these except:

- A) To visit Jerusalem about 458 B.C., by decree of King Artaxerxes I, with authority to teach the Torah among the Jews and put its rules in action.
- B) He brought with him another part of the exiles and royal funds for the Temple.
- C) The king gave him authority to do whatever was necessary for the welfare of his people.
- D) To hold international treaties with other countries.

5. The first six lines in the book of Ezra were repeated literally from the last six lines of:

- A) Deuteronomy
- B) Psalms
- C) 1 Kings
- D) 2 Chronicles

6. Which of the following were NOT true concerning a proclamation made by King Cyrus of Persia?

- A) He was making Nebuchadnezzar the ruler over the tribes of Israel.
- B) The Jews were free to return to their homeland.
- C) The Persians were not to intermarry with Jews.
- D) He wanted to restore the Temple in Jerusalem.
- E) Everyone should support the temple rebuilding efforts in Jerusalem.

7. Who was the prophet that prophesied about King Cyrus by name and about his deliverance of the children of Israel and called him "My anointed Cyrus", 180 years before his birth?

- A) Amos
- B) Micah
- C) Isaiah
- D) Jeremiah

8. The first chapter of Ezra tells us that the Babylonian Captivity which continued 70 years was ended according to the prophecy of:

- A) David
- B) Jeremiah
- C) Isaiah
- D) Malachi

9. Chapter 2 cited a census of the Jews who decided to leave Babylon with Zerubbabel. Not including slaves, how many were there in all?

- A) 1, 500, 000
- B) 42, 360
- C) 230,000
- D) Only 7,000

10. What did the adversaries of Judah and Benjamin do when they heard that the descendants of the captivity were building the Temple of the Lord God of Israel?

- A) They first pretended that they wanted to help and build with them.
- B) When their request was rejected, they discouraged the people and troubled them in building.
- C) When Ahasuerus reigned; they wrote a false accusation against the Jews claiming that they would not pay tax or custom to the treasury of the king.
- D) All of the above.
- E) None of the above

11. Why did the work of the temple cease under Artaxerxes?

- A) Because they had forgotten to get a building permit.
- B) Because the Jews were too busy building homes for themselves.
- C) Because enemies of Judah wrote to the king and protested.
- D) The Jews fell back into idolatry.

12. What two prophets were involved in getting the temple project going again?

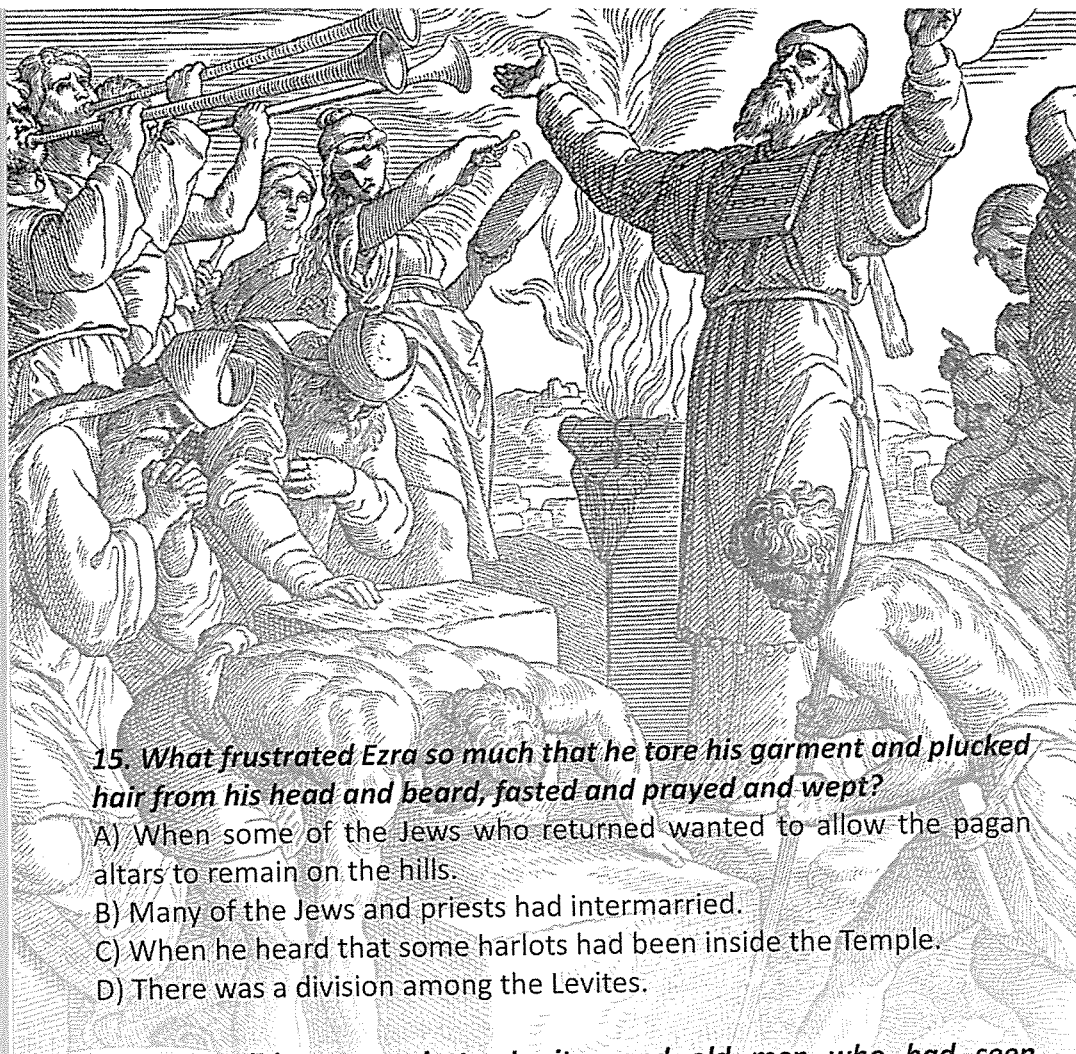
- A) Isaiah and Ezra
- B) Haggai and Zechariah
- C) Nehemiah and Nahum
- D) Ezra and Zerrubbabel

13. Could the false accusations and resistance of God's enemies prevail?

- A) Yes, plots and conspiracies sometimes prevail.
- B) No, because Christ promised that the gates of hell shall not prevail against His church.
- C) Satanic plots may seem to have prevailed but for a short time. They stopped the work for a short period only.
- D) The rule in Romans 8:28 never fails and here, God turned the evil resistance into more good for His people and work.
- E) All except (A)

14. Who was the King that rejected the false complaint and supported Cyrus' order to build the Temple and added that he will pay the expenses from his own money and warned to crucify anyone who hinders the construction?

- A) Pharaoh
- B) King Darius
- C) Herod
- D) Ahasuerus



15. What frustrated Ezra so much that he tore his garment and plucked hair from his head and beard, fasted and prayed and wept?

- A) When some of the Jews who returned wanted to allow the pagan altars to remain on the hills.
- B) Many of the Jews and priests had intermarried.
- C) When he heard that some harlots had been inside the Temple.
- D) There was a division among the Levites.

16. Why did many priests, Levites and old men who had seen Solomon's Temple weep loudly when the foundation of the new Temple was laid?

- A) They remembered their sins that led to the captivity and the destruction of Jerusalem and its great Temple.
- B) They cried out of joy that they lived to see the temple returns.
- C) They couldn't believe that their prayers and dreams came true.
- D) Because the first Temple was greater than the new one.

17. What happened when Ezra prayed fasted and wept confessing his and his people's sins?

- A) All the congregation wept and repented.
- B) They confessed their sins too.
- C) Those who married pagan wives divorced them.
- D) All of the above.

18. In chapter 7, can you compare the attitude of the pagan king Artaxerxes of Persia regarding building the Temple 2,500 years ago, to some current Arab presidents in the 20th and 21st centuries in the same regard?

- A) King Artaxerxes gave Ezra a written decree and recommendation letter to build the Temple.
- B) The King and his counselors also freely offered Ezra big amounts of silver and gold.
- C) Moreover, he supported Ezra with all the materials, articles and livestock needed for the service in the Temple and allowed him to take whatever he may need more from his treasury.
- D) He exempted the priests, Levites, singers and gatekeepers from taxes, customs or tributes.
- E) He set harsh penalties for anyone who may oppose his orders to be punished with death, or imprisonment, or confiscation of goods.
- F) Some Arab presidents did the opposite of all that, banned or hindered building churches, and let the mobs burn existing ones and never punished them for destroying the churches.
- G) All of the above.

19. The languages of the book of Ezra were:

- A) The most part was in Hebrew.
- B) There were few exceptions like Ezra 4:7 & 6:18 written in Aramaic.
- C) Probably Greek
- D) A & B

20. Ezra was considered a type of Christ for:

- A) Ezra's restoration was a type of Christ who made the real restoration and He is the Lord of the Temple.
- B) Ezra was a deliverer of the people from captivity and Jesus is the Savior of the world who set His people free from the bondage of sin and Satan.
- C) Ezra was a priest and Jesus is the High Priest.
- D) Ezra was a teacher and interpreter of the law and Christ is the Law Giver and the Good Teacher.
- E) All of the above.

Answers to Ezra Question

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. B | Tradition, Jewish Talmud | 12. B | 5:1 |
| 2. E | Ezra 7: 6, 10, 11 | 13. E | |
| 3. E | | 14. B | 6:1-12 |
| 4. D | | 15. B | 9:5; 10:1; 10:10 |
| 5. D | | 16. B & D | 3:12 |
| 6. A & C | | 17. D | 10:3 |
| 7. C | Isaiah 44:28, 45:1-3 | 18. G | |
| 8. B | 1:1 | 19. D | |
| 9. B | 2:64 | 20. E | |
| 10. D | 4:6-13 | | |
| 11. C | 4:6, 7, 21 | | |



(11) The Book of Nehemiah

460 - 440 B.C.

The name Nehemiah means, the Lord comforts and this name granted comfort and hope at the time. He was a contemporary of Ezra and joined him. Ezra built the Temple and Nehemiah built the walls of Jerusalem.

1. What was Nehemiah's job in the Persian palace?

- A) Head of the Persian treasury.
- B) Cupbearer, then later became a governor of Judah
- C) priest and scribe.
- D) A construction engineer.

2. What caused Nehemiah's initial distress?

- A) An order by King Artaxerxes, that caused great burdens to the Jewish people living in Persia.
- B) A report that the Jews back in Jerusalem had been slaughtered by the neighboring tribes.
- C) He knew from his brother Hanani and others, that Jerusalem was in distress, and its walls were broken down.
- D) Discovered that his king was seriously ill.

3. What did Nehemiah do when he heard the news about Jerusalem?

- A) He collected money to build the walls of Jerusalem.
- B) He decided to fight the countries that destroyed the walls of Jerusalem.
- C) He declared a demonstration in front of the UN.
- D) He wept and mourned for many days, fasted and prayed before the God of heaven.

4. How do you describe Nehemiah's prayer in the first chapter, after he heard the bad news?

- A) It is an ideal prayer, deep with contrite heart and tears.
- B) He confessed his sins and the sins of the children of Israel in humility.
- C) He justified God's judgment according to His threat to Moses 'if you are unfaithful, I will scatter you among the nations' but if you return to Me and keep My command-ments, I will gather you....
- D) He used the word of God in his prayer and asked the Lord to keep His promise.
- E) All of the above.

5. What was Nehemiah's request, which was granted by the King?

- A) To lower the taxes on Persian Jews.
- B) To send financial help to the people in Jerusalem.
- C) To allow him to travel to Judah.
- D) To declare Judah a disaster area.

6. How did Nehemiah present his request to the king?

- A) He was afraid, hesitant and perplexed.
- B) He did the perfect thing to talk to God and man in the same time. He lifted up his heart to God in a short, silent, quick prayer and said to the king his request....
- C) He lost a great opportunity by rushing to ask for too many irrelevant things.
- D) None of the above.

7. King Artaxerxes asked Nehemiah, "Why is your face sad, since you are not sick?" What does this mean:

- A) Should not we feel sad unless we are sick?
- B) In the light of the New Testament, we should not be sad even though we are sick, but patient, joyful and thankful.
- C) We, as believers, should not feel sad under all circumstances.
- D) It is natural that every human-being should be saddened sometimes in lifetime for different causes.
- E) The Lord Jesus Christ Himself felt sad in some cases.

8. Who in the Bible asked a similar question, "Why are you sad?"

- A) Joseph to his fellow prisoners.
- B) The Lord to Jonah after the salvation of Nineveh
- C) Jesus to the two disciples of Emmaus.
- D) David and Jeremiah asked themselves in prayer.
- E) All of the above.

9. Nehemiah was very wise when he started his project of building the walls of Jerusalem, because:

- A) He stayed silent and kept the matter secret.
- B) He made a lot of propoganda about it.
- C) He knew when to talk and when to keep his mouth shut.
- D) He examined the city personally and chose carefully his assistants.
- E) A & D
- F) B & C

10. In chapter 2, what were the most two famous calls that Nehemiah made to encourage the work of building?

- A) Let us build the wall of Jerusalem, that we no longer be a reproach.
- B) Let us collect the largest sum of money because the building of the city wall is very expensive.
- C) The God of heaven Himself will prosper us; therefore we His servants will arise and build.
- D) The wall protects us and keeps us as God's chosen people.
- E) A & B
- F) A & C
- G) C & D

11. The Most vicious three enemies of Nehemiah were

- A) Sanballaat the Horonite, Tobiah the Ammonite and Geshem the Arab.
- B) These three, represent our spiritual enemies which are Satan, sin and death.
- C) They also represent another group of our enemies; the lust of the flesh, the lust of eyes and the pride of life.
- D) All of the above.

12. Nehemiah's enemies used all the dirty tricks and weapons to hinder and destroy God's work, such as:

- A) Despise, mockery, conspiracies and threats.
- B) Sending frightening letters and making evil coalitions
- C) Creating internal divisions and political accusations.
- D) Sending false prophets and mediators who appear in sheep's clothing but inwardly they are ravenous wolves. E) Sowing the seeds of doubts and despair among the Jews.
- F) All the above.

13. Who among Nehemiah's enemies that said, "Whatever they build, if even a fox goes up on it, he will break down their stone wall"?

- A) Sanballat
- B) Geshem the Arabian
- C) Tobiah
- D) The Ashdodites

14. How did Nehemiah counteract to this war?

- A) By prayer, fasting and teaching God's word.
- B) By repentance, positive work and reform.
- C) By not wasting time in useless negotiations.
- D) By good organization, unity, encouragement and caution.
- E) All of the above.

15. How did Nehemiah equip himself against his enemies' possible attacks?

- A) He asked the king for additional protection.
- B) He prayed with the congregation.
- C) He asked half of the workers to build and the other half to guard.
- D) He complained to the United Nations because of the Anti-Semitic attitudes.

16. How did Nehemiah set a wonderful example of the true leader who is free of selfishness?

- A) He loaned money to the people without interest.
- B) He never accepted his full rightful share as governor.
- C) He personally worked hard and longer than anyone else.
- D) He redeemed several of the Jewish people's children from servitude with his own money.
- E) All of the above.



17. How long did Nehemiah take in building the wall of Jerusalem?

- A) One whole year
- B) Three years
- C) Six months
- D) A record time of 52 days

18. Who was the one that read the Law of God to the people after finishing the wall of the city?

- A) Nehemiah
- B) Ezra
- C) The King
- D) Zerrubabbel

19. What did Nehemiah do when he returned from his trip to Persia and found some of the Jews had married pagan women and half of their children spoke the language of Ashdod, Ammon, and Moab?

- A) He contended with them and cursed them.
- B) Struck some of them and pulled out their hair.
- C) He warned them by the bad example of King Solomon who fell in that sin and brought to himself the wrath of God and caused the kingdom to be divided into two.
- D) He forced them to divorce their pagan wives.

20. How many prayers did this small book of Nehemiah (13 chapters), record for him?

- A) 6
- B) 8
- C) 13
- D) 15



21. It was Nehemiah's habit to end all his works with this short prayer, "Remember me, O my God, for good". Who else among the Bible characters said these words, "Remember me?"

- A) Joseph to the cupbearer
- B) David
- C) The repentant thief on the cross.
- D) Christ
- E) All of the above.

22. The book of Nehemiah teaches us many valuable lessons such as:

- A) To be well organized is necessary for success.
- B) There is a striking contrast between the beginning of the book and its end. It started with the temple in ruins, and ended with it rebuilt. Jerusalem was in a miserable condition and ended with a great reformation.
- C) Nehemiah was multi-gifted man, a zealous, spiritual, Biblical, civilian and political man altogether.
- D) We must invest our mighty powers of prayer, fasting and applying the word of God in our daily problems.
- E) The more we honor God and seek His Kingdom first, the more He honors us out of His riches.
- F) All of the above.

23. Nehemiah 8:10 is a key verse that says “The Joy of the LORD is your strength” and teaches us when we please God:

- A) We eat the fat, and drink the sweet thankfully.
- B) We should send portions to the poor whom nothing is prepared.
- C) We should not sorrow or grieve because the day is holy
- D) The Joy of the Lord is the source of strength and hope. E) All the above.

24. The reformation, which Nehemiah accomplished, included:

- A) Giving extreme importance to the word of God through reading, teaching and interpreting it to the people.
- B) Praying and confessing our sins and the sins of others.
- C) Giving everyone, the Priests, the Levites, the singers and the guards etc., a task to do in harmony with others.
- D) Giving tithes honestly to the house of the Lord.
- E) Respecting strictly and sanctifying the Lord’s Day, and prohibiting buying and selling in it.
- F) Purifying marriage and forbidding intermarriage with pagan women completely.
- G) Cleansing the Temple and casting all the offenders out of it, no matter how high their positions are.
- H) All of the above.

25. The book of Nehemiah revolved mostly around the walls of Jerusalem; what do these walls mean to us?

- A) In O. T. times they were important for protection.
- B) They meant separation from the evils of the pagan world.
- C) Even in his greatest Psalm of repentance, David prayed: “Build the walls of Jerusalem”
- D) What is more strange that St. John said in Revelation 21:12 that the heavenly Jerusalem also had a great and high wall.
- E) A & B

Answers to Nehemiah Question

- | | | | |
|----------|--|--------------|--|
| 1. B | 2:1; 5:14 | 15. B & C | 4:9, 16-18 |
| 2. C | 1:2, 3 | 16. E | |
| 3. D | 1:4 | 17. D | 6:15 |
| 4. E | 1:6, 9 | 18. B | 8:1-8 |
| 5. C | 2:5-8 | 19. A, B & C | 13:23-28 |
| 6. B | 2:4, 5 | 20. C | |
| 7. B & D | | 21. D | Gen. 40:14;
Lk. 23:42; 1 Cor. 11:24 |
| 8. E | Gen. 40:6, 7; Jonah 4:4,
6; Lk.24:17; Psa. 42:5 | 22. F | |
| 9. E | 2:12, 16, | 23. E | |
| 10. F | 2:17, 20 | 24. H | 13 |
| 11. D | 1 John 2:15 | 25. F | Psa. 51:18 |
| 12. F | | | |
| 13. C | 4:3 | | |
| 14. E | | | |



(12) The Book of Esther

470 - 430 B.C.

1. The book of Esther may be defined in one word:

- A) Providence
- B) Miraculous
- C) Coincidence
- D) Luck

2. The book of Esther opens with:

- A) A Royal Festival
- B) A battle
- C) A sinful marriage
- D) A murder

3. The first chapter ended with:

- A) Huge celebration
- B) Divorce
- C) Plot
- D) Crime

4. The name of the LORD was not mentioned in the entire book of Esther, but:

- A) That happened on purpose because the Jews were exiled in a pagan and hostile land.
- B) This is clear from Mordecai's order to Esther not to mention that she was a Jew, nor to tell anyone that she was a relative to him.
- C) The hand of the LORD was clearly seen working from behind the scenes.
- D) All of the above.

5. The Book of Esther tells us that King Ahasuerus of Persia and Media, reigned from India to Ethiopia, over 127 provinces, but he had no self-control, as seems from:

- A) Making a feast for 180 days (6 months) to show the riches of his glorious kingdom and majesty.
- B) He drank much wine, got drunk and acted foolishly.
- C) He openly ordered his servants to bring his wife Queen Vashti to show her beauty to the officials.
- D) When she refused to come, he divorced her.
- E) In a similar situation, King Herod got drunk and ordered the beheading of the great Saint John the Baptist.
- F) This is why Proverbs 16:32 says, "He who rules his spirit is better than he who takes a city"
- G) A, B, C & D

6. Was Queen Vashti's refusal right?

- A) No, she was defiant to her husband the king.
- B) Yes, it was wise and noble because she respected herself and refused to yield to that demand from a drunken husband.
- C) God allowed that to pave the way to the reign of Esther in order to save the Jews from extermination.
- D) The king followed the wrong advice of Memucan, one of his seven princes.

7. The Jewish tradition says that Esther:

- A) Was raised in an orphanage.
- B) Her father died while she was a fetus in the womb, and her mother died during her delivery.
- C) Her Persian name "Esther" means STAR; while her Hebrew name "Hadassah" means MYRTLE.
- D) All except A

8. Esther had great qualities such as:

- A) Beautiful and wise
- B) Faithful Jew and Courageous
- C) Considered her cousin Mordecai as her counselor
- D) All of the above.

9. Who saved the King when his two door-keepers eunuchs, sought to assassinate him?

- A) Esther
- B) Mordecai
- C) Both
- D) The FBI

10. Which of the following were true regarding Esther and Mordecai?

- A) Esther was a cousin to Mordecai.
- B) Mordecai had raised Esther since her parents died.
- C) Esther was half Jewish and half Persian.
- D) Mordecai was one of the king's military commanders.

11. After the king took Esther as his Queen, why didn't she reveal her nationality?

- A) Mordecai told her not to.
- B) She feared the king might harm her, Mordecai, or both of them.
- C) She knew that some of the king's princes despised the Jews.
- D) She followed the wise policy of less talk more safety and success.

12. Why did Mordecai refuse to bow down to Haman?

- A) Because Mordecai was arrogant.
- B) Because he kept God's commandment, "You shall worship the Lord your God and Him only you shall serve"
- C) All people hated Haman; he was evil and dictator.
- D) He thought that Haman did not deserve it.

13. Who was the first anti-Semitic person in history that persecuted the Jews?

- A) Hitler
- B) Haman
- C) Pharaoh
- D) Stalin

14. Why did Haman convince King Ahasuerus that the Jews should be put to death?

- A) Out of patriotism.
- B) He thought that the Jews have different religion and do not respect the laws of the king.
- C) Because Mordecai refused to bow down to him.
- D) He claimed that the Jews do not pay taxes.

15. After the king issued a decree regarding the upcoming destruction of the Jews, what happened between Mordecai and Esther?

- A) Esther told Mordecai that the king had not called for her in thirty days, and if any unauthorized person went to the king, he or she must be killed unless the king held out the golden scepter to that person.
- B) Mordecai told Esther that he was old and ready to die, and she should be safe in the palace.
- C) Mordecai said to Esther, if you remain silent at this time, relief and deliverance will arise for the Jew from another place.
- D) Esther told Mordecai to initiate a three-day-fast among all the Jews in the city.
- E) All except B

16. Who suggested that Haman prepare a gallows, fifty cubits high, and ask the king to hang Mordecai on it?

- A) One of the eunuchs.
- B) Haman's wife Zeresh, and all his friends.
- C) Queen Vashti.
- D) None of the above.

17. Why was King Ahasuerus reading through the records when he discovered that Mordecai had uncovered the plot to kill him?

- A) He was having insomnia by God's providence.
- B) God wanted to turn Haman's plot upside down and to reward Mordecai against Haman desire.
- C) He wanted to double check about Esther's nationality.
- D) A & B.

18. Who suggested that Mordecai be given royal treatment for potentially saving the king's life?

- A) God made Haman mistakenly do this thinking that he was the man whom the king wanted to reward.
- B) Esther and her servants.
- C) The king's counselors.
- D) All of the above.

19. What happened after Esther told King Ahasuerus that Haman was behind the plot to destroy her people?

- A) The king became furious and banished both Haman and Esther from the palace
- B) The king divorced Esther because he loved Haman.
- C) The King ordered Haman hanged, because he loved Esther.
- D) None of the above.

20. When Esther later requested that the king's first decree to be rescinded, what was his response?

- A) He told her that since his seal was on the decree, he could not repeal it.
- B) He promised to send his army to protect the Jews.
- C) He ordered the governors not to apply the first decree.
- D) He allowed Mordecai to write a decree which allowed the Jews to defend themselves.

21. After the positive outcome of this situation, Mordecai and Esther decided the two days commemorating it should be celebrated every year by the Jews. What is the name of this feast?

- A) The Feast of Mordecai.
- B) The Two Days of deliverance.
- C) The Days of Purim (lots).
- D) The fasting days of Esther.

22. The book of Esther ended by glorifying Mordecai because:

- A) He honored God and God honored him according to His promise in 1Sam. 2:30.
- B) He was faithful over a few things, so God made him ruler over many things.
- C) He had extraordinary talents.
- D) Only A & B

23. Though God's name does not occur in the book, yet:

- A) His hand is everywhere manifest.
- B) God's name does not often occur in the daily press.
- C) Our God sometimes hides Himself.
- D) By faith we know God, not by sight.
- E) A & C

24. The book of Esther proves the following facts:

- A) God is the "Pantokrator"; a Greek term means "the holder of all" and He is in control.
- B) "The King's heart is in the hand of the Lord, like the rivers of water; He turns it wherever He wishes" (Prov.21:1).
- C) "All things work together for good to those who love God" (Rom. 8:28).
- D) God may allow persecution to His people, and then He saves them (Psa.125:3).
- E) All of the above.

Answers to Esther Question

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A | 13. B |
| 2. A 1:3-9 | 14. C 3:1-6 |
| 3. B 1:16-22 | 15. E 4:11-16 |
| 4. D 2:20 | 16. B 5:14 |
| 5. G 1:3-22 | 17. D 6:1 |
| 6. B | 18. A 6:6-11 |
| 7. D Tradition | 19. C 7:7-10 |
| 8. D 2:7, 10; 4:16 | 20. A & D 8:8 |
| 9. B 2:21-23 | 21. C 9:26 & 32 |
| 10. A & B 2:7 | 22. D |
| 11. A & B 2:10 & 20 | 23. E |
| 12. B Deuteronomy 6:13 | 24. E |



It is said, "He who reads and studies history, adds ages to his age."

This simplified volume of the book, "Bible Study through Questions", will help the reader, especially the beginner, to have a clear, simple and fast idea about that part of the Holy Bible. In order to benefit most of this book, I recommend that the reader should search for the answer in the text first, then to see the answer and reference to make sure he got the right and best answer.

